THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

VOL. XXV

INDEX

NEW EDITION

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL



OXFORD AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

19,09

RS. 19912 For Vols. 4 to 26.

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PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
LONDON, EDINBURGH, NEW YORK
TORONTO AND MELBOURNE

PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the Gazetteer has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad. Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list 1 may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's Hobson-Jobson (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the Gazetteer the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the Gazetteer at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

Ābkāri. Excise of liquors and drugs.

Adad. A pulse, Phaseolus radiatus.

Agar. A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.

Agrahāra. A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.

Āhar. A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Āhu. Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.

Ain. A timber tree, Terminalia tomentosa.

Āīn-i-Akbarī. A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.

Ajlāf. Low-class Muhammadans.

Akunwun. A subordinate revenue official, Burma.

Al. A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, Morinda tinctoria (iii, p. 183).

Alsī. Linseed, Linum usitatissimum.

Āman. The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.

Ambādi. Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.

Āmil. A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).

Anicut. A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).

Anjan. A timber tree, Hardwickia binata.

Arhar. A pulse, Cajanus indicus; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.

Aruga. Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.

Assets. See Net Assets.

Āus. The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.

Avare. A pulse, Dolichos Lablab.

Avatār. An incarnation of Vishnu.

Bābar. A grass used for making paper.

Babūl, bābul. A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, Acacia arabica.

Bāfta. Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico; now used for silk fabrics.

Baghla. A native boat.

Bairāgi. A Hindu religious mendicant.

Baisurai, baisurī. A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.

Bājra. The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum* typhoideum; syn. cambu, Madras.

Band. A dam or embankment.

Bāndh. A dam.

Bāne. An open glade, Mysore.

Bāngar. Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.

Banteng. See Tsine.

Banti. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, Panicum flavidum. Banyan. A species of fig-tree, Ficus indica.

Bāo. Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Bārahdarī. A summer-house; lit. 'having twelve doors.'

Bārasingha. The swamp deer, Cervus duvauceli (i, p. 236).

Bastī. (1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.

Batta. Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).

Bāvto. Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*.

Bāzār. (1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

Beheda, behera. A tree, Terminalia belerica.

Ber. A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, Zizy-phus Jujuba.

Bewar. Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhūm, North-Eastern India.

Bhadoi. Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.

Bhaiyāchārā. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Bhang. The dried leaves of the hemp plant, Cannabis sativa, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).

Bhanwar. Light sandy soil; syn. bhūr.

Bharal. A Himālayan wild sheep, Ovis nahura (i, p. 233).

Bhūm. A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160; xxi, p. 148). **Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

Bhūmiāt. (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).

Bhūr. Light sandy soil.

Bhūsa. Chaff, for fodder.

Bidri. A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bīdar, Hyderābād.

Bīgha. A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.

Bil. Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.

Black cotton soil. A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.

Board of Revenue. The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).

Bobabaing. Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.

Boli. Form of speech, or dialect.

Bor. A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, Zizy-phus Jujuba.

Boro. Summer rice, Bengal.

Boyā. A grass from which rope is made, Saccharum ciliare.

Brinjāl. A vegetable, Solanum Melongena; syn. egg-plant.

Bunder, bandar. A harbour or port.

Burhel. See Bharal.

Cadjān. Palm leaves, used for thatch.

Cambu. Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, Pennisetum typhoideum; syn. bājra.

Chabūtra. A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

Chādar. A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.

Chaitya. An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).

Chakla. (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.

Chālīsa. Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.

Chalka. A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).

Chambeli. Jasmine, Jasminum grandiflorum.

Champak. A tree with fragrant blossoms, Michelia Champaca.

Chapari. Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

Chapāti. A cake of unleavened bread.

Chaprāsi. An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawāla, Bombay; peon, Madras.

Char. Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Charas. The resin of the hemp plant, Cannabis sativa, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Chattram. A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.

Chaudhri. Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

Chaukīdār. The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).

Chaung. A stream, Burma.

Chaunkhar. A thorny tree, Acacia arabica.

Chauth. The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.

Chela. A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching. Chena. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*; syn. vari, Bombay.

Chhāoni. A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

Chhatri. A dome or cupola; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.

Chhiūl. See Dhāk.

Chief Commissioner. The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).

Chikan. Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).

Chikor. A kind of partridge, Caccabis chucar (i, p. 258).

China. A tuber used for food, Dioscorea sativa.

Chinār. A plane tree, Platanus orientalis.

Chinkāra. The Indian gazelle, Gazella bennetti, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).

Chīr. A timber tree, Pinus longifolia.

Chironji. A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, Buchanania latifolia.

Chital. The spotted deer, Cervus axis (i, p. 236).

Cholam. Name in Southern India for the large millet, Andropogon Sorghum; syn. jowār.

Choli. A kind of short bodice worn by women.

Chunam, chuna. Lime plaster.

Circle. The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108); (2) a Postmaster-or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv. p. 319).

Civil Surgeon. The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

Cognizable. An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Collector. The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Commissioner. (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

Conservator. The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

Council Bills. Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

Count. Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

Court of Wards. An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and note). Crore, karor. Ten millions.

Da. See Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or dāo. A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dām. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. See Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

Dargāh. A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.

Dari. A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

Dārogha. The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.

Darwān. A door-keeper.

Darwāza. A gateway.

Debottar. Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

Deodar. A cedar, Cedrus Libani or C. Deodara.

Deputy Commissioner. The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.

Deputy Magistrate and Collector. A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54); equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).

Desāi. A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Desh. (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.

Deshmukh. A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Deva. A deity.

Dhāk. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palās, Bengal; chhiūl, Central India.

Dharmsāla. A charitable institution provided as a restingplace for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

Dhatūra. A stupefying drug, Datura fastuosa.

Dhāvda, dhāora. A large handsome tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*.

Dhenkli. Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

Dhotī. The loincloth worn by men.

Diāra. Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.

Dighī. A tank, Bengal.

District. The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).

Division. (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49); (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438); (4) a group

of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).

Diwan. The chief minister in a Native State.

Diwāni. Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.

Doāb. The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dry crop. A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

Dry rate. The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

Dūn. A valley, Northern India.

Ekka. A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

Endi, eri. A semi-domesticated silkworm, Attacus ricini, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Eng or in. A timber tree in Burma, Dipterocarpus tuberculatus.

Extra Assistant Commissioner. See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).

Famine insurance grant. An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).

Farman. An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

Faujdāri. Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.

Financial Commissioner. The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).

Gabrun. Cotton drill (cloth).

Gaddi. The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

Gānja. The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, Cannabis sativa, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Gaonbura. Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.

Gauda. A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Gauli-rāj. The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.

Gaur. Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' Bos gaurus (i, p. 231).

Gayāl. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.

Ghariyāl. The long-nosed crocodile, C. gavialis (i, p. 266).

Ghāt. (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.

Ghātwāl. A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes

(ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).

Ghī. Clarified butter.

Gingelly. An oilseed, Sesamum indicum; syn. til.

Golā. A warehouse or storehouse.

Gopuram. A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).

Gorait. A village watchman, Northern India.

Goral. See Gural.

Gorāt. Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.

Gosāin, goswāmī. A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'

Gosha. Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.

Gotra. An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'

Gram. A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.

Guaranteed. (r) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).

Gur. Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

Gural. A Himālayan goat antelope, Cemas goral (i, p. 234).

Gurjan. A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Diptero-* carpus turbinatus.

Guru. (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

Hakīm. A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).

Halālkhor. A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'

Hāli. Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.

Hamsāya. A neighbour.

Hāmūn. An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.

Hangal. The Kashmīr stag, Cervus cashmirianus (i, p. 236).

Hāor. A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).

Harik. Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.

Hemādpanti. An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).

Hilsa. A kind of fish, Clupea ilisha.

Hiver. A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.

Hobli. A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Hti. An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

Hukka. The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'

Īdgāh. An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.

Ijāra. Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.

Ikra. A reed, Saccharum arundinaceum.

Ilāka. Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.

Inti. The tamarind, Tamarindus indica.

In or eng. A timber tree in Burma, Dipterocarpus tuberculatus.

Inām. Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)

Indaing. Undulating upland country, Burma.

Inundation Canal. A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).

Istimrāri. Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).

Jaggery, jāgri. Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

Jāgīr. An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.

Jagnī. An oilseed, Guizotia oleifera.

Jakhanāchārya. A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).

Jāmbul, jāmun. A tree bearing an edible fruit, Eugenia Jambolana.

Jand. A tree, Prosopis spicigera.

Janmam. A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).

Jarau. See Sāmbar.

Jarīb. Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.

Jātra. A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.

Jemadar. A native officer in the army or police.

Jhangora. See Sānwān.

Jhil. A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Jhūm. Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Jihād. A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.

Jirga. A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).

Jola. See Jowar.

Jotdār. A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.

Jowār. The large millet, a very common food-grain, Andropogon Sorghum, or Sorghum vulgare (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

Judicial Commissioner. An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).

Kacheri, kachahri. An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

Kachhār. Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.

Kaing. Alluvial crops, Burma.

Kākar. The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236). Kalā azār. An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam

(i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).

Kalar, kallar. Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.

Kamaisdār, kamaishdār. See Kamāsdār.

Kamarband. A waistcloth or belt.

Kamāsdār or kamavisdār. A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).

Kāmdār. An administrative officer in a Native State.

Kāmi. A grass from which rope is made, Saccharum ciliare.

Kāmil. Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.

Kammar. A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.

Kanazo. A small evergreen tree, Baccaurea sapida,

Kangar. A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.

Kankar. Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).

Kāns. A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, Saccharum spontaneum.

Kānungo. A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).

Karait. A very venomous snake, Bungarus candidus or caeruleus (i, p. 271).

Karanj. A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.

Kārbhāri. A manager.

Kārdār. A native official, especially in the Punjab.

Karewa. Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101; xv, p. 76).

Kārez. Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343; vi, p. 301).

Kārkun. A clerk or writer, Bombay.

Karma. The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.

Karnam. A village accountant, Madras; syn. patwāri.

Karvand. A fruit-bearing tree, Crataeva religiosa.

Katīl. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); syn. taungya, Burma.

Kaukkyi. Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.

Kāzī. Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

Keora. The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.

Khādar. Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.

Khair. A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, Acacia Catechu.

Khāl. A water-channel, Bengal.

Khalāsi. A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-

pitcher.

Khālsa. Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).

Kharāb. A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

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Khāri. An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.

Kharif. The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).

Khārua. A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.

Khās. Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsīldār, the manager of a Government estate.

Khāsadār. Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).

Khas-khas. A grass with scented roots, used for making

screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.

Khedda, **khedā**. A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

Khesāri. A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).

Khilat. A robe of honour.

Khulāt. A pulse, Dolichos biflorus.

Khutba. The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

Kiāri. Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.

Kīkar. A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.

Kiladar. The commandant of a fort (kila).

Kincob, kamkhwāb. Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).

Kodāli. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.

Kodon. A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.

Koh. Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.

Korra. A small millet, Setaria italica.

Kos. A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

Kothi. A large house.

Kotwāl. The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.

Kotwāli. The chief police station in a head-quarters town.

Kulith. See Kulthi.



Kulkarni. A village accountant, Bombay Deccan; syn. patwāri.

Kulthi. A pulse, Dolichos biflorus; syn. khulāt.

Kumri. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210); syn. taungya, Burma.

Kutki. A small millet, Panicum miliare or psilopodium.

Kwin. The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).

Kyaung. A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).

Lākh, lac. A hundred thousand.

Lambardār. The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280; xxiv, p. 380).

Langur. A large monkey, Semnopithecus entellus (i, p. 216).

Lantana. A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.

Lāt. A monumental pillar.

Laterite. A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).

Lingam. The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.

Longyi. A waistcloth, Burma.

Loquāt. A fruit, Eriobotrya japonica.

Lota. A small brass water-pot.

Lugade. A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).

Lungi. (1) A turban; (2) a cloth worn by women.

Madrasa. A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.

Mag. See Mung.

Magar. The snub-nosed crocodile, C. palustris (i, p. 266).

Mahājan. A native merchant or banker.

Mahāl. (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230); (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).

Mahālkari. A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.

Mahant. The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

Mahārāja. A title borne by•Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

Mahseer, mahāsir. A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').

Mahuā. A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

Maidān. An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.

Major works. Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).

Mājūm, properly mājūn. A confection made from the hemp plant.

Maktab. An elementary Muhammadan school.

Mālguzār (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).

Mālikāna. The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.

Māmlatdār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

Māmūti. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.

Mandal. A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri. Mandap or mandapam. A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

Manduā. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.

Mansabdar. An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.

Mantapam. See Mandap.

Mārkhor. A wild goat in North-Western India, Capra falconeri (i, p. 233).

Maruā. A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.

Masab. Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).

Mash. A pulse, Phaseolus Mungo; syn. urad.

Masjid. A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

Masnad. Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.

Masūr. A pulse, Ervum Lens.

Math. A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.

Maulvi. A person learned in Muhammadan law.

Mauza. (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

(2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).

Mauzadār. An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).

Mauzawār. Organization by villages.

Māyā. Sanskrit term for delusion.

Mayin. Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.

Mediatized. A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).

Mehwāsi. A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).

Mela. A religious festival or fair.

Mihrāb. The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

Mimbar. Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

Minār. A pillar or tower.

Minor works. Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).

Misl. A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs. Mithan. A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.

Mohtarfa. A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.

Monsoon. Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).

Moth. A pulse, Phaseolus aconitifolius.

Muāfi. Land held free of revenue.

Mufassal. The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).

Mufti. An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.

Mugā. A wild silkworm in Assam, Antheraea assama.

Muhurtam. An auspicious moment.

Mukaddam. A representative or headman.

Mukhtār (corruptly mukhtiār). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Mukhtiārkār. The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.

Multāni mitti. Fuller's earth.

Mūng, mūg. A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt. Muni. An inspired saint, Hindu.

Mūnj. A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, Saccharum ciliare.

Munsif. Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).

Munsifi. The courthouse of a munsif.

Murum. Gravel, used for metalling roads.

Nad. A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39; xvii, p. 68).

Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna. A place where drums are beaten.

Nāgli. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.

Nāib. Assistant or deputy.

Nāik. A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249; xviii, p. 176); (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.

Nat. A demon or spirit, Burma.

Navane. Italian millet, Setaria italica, Mysore.

Nawāb. A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.

Nazar, nazarāna. A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

Nāzim. Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.

Net assets. (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).

Newār. Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

Ngapi. Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.

Niābat. The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor. Nilgai. An antelope, Boselaphus tragocamelus (i, p. 235).

Nim. A tree, Melia Azadirachta, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

Nirganti. The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.

Nizām. A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.

Nizāmat. A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Non-occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv,p. 295; for Punjab see xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, Pterocarpus indicus.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. See article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pān. The betel vine, Piper Betle.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal see vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

Pardesi. Foreign.

Pargana. Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.

Pārha. The hog-deer, Cervus porcinus (i, p. 237).

Pashm. The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).

Paso. A waistcloth.

Pat. A stretch of firm, hard clay.

Pātel. A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.

Pāthsāla. A village school for Hindus.

Pātidār. A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).

Patni. The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).

Patsan, pātsan. A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.

Pattīdārī. A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).

Patwāri. A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.

Pegya. A kind of pulse, Phaseolus lunatus.

Peshkār. A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsīldār.

Peshkash. A tribute, or offering to a superior.

Petha. A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.

Phārha. See Pārha.

Phulkāri. An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

Pice, paisa. A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

Picottah. A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).

Pinda. A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.

Pipal. A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (*See* especially ix, p. 43.)

Pir. A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.

Pishānam. Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.

Pleader. A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).

Pode or podu. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvari (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.

Poligār. A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

Pongyi. A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

Postīn. A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.

Prānt. An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.

Prayāg. The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.

Presidency. A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).

Protected. Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).

Province. One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).

Pūjā. Worship, Hindu.

Pundit. See Pandit.

Purāna. Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).

Purohit(a). A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).

Pwe. An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).

Pyingado. A timber tree in Burma, Xylia dolabriformis.

Pyinma. A timber tree in Burma, Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae.

Qāzī. See Kāzī.

Rabī. The harvest reaped in the spring.

Rāgi. A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.

Rahar. A pulse, Cajanus indicus, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.

Rājā. A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.

Rameli. An oilseed, Guizotia abyssinica.

Rānā. A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.

Rānī. The wife or widow of a Rājā.

Rāo. A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.

Rauza. (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.

Ravine deer. An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, Gazella bennetti.

Reddi. A village headman, Southern India; syn. pātel.

Regar. Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

Regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).

Reh. Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).

Reserved. Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).

Rohu. A kind of fish, Labeo rohita.

Rūsa. A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.

Ryotwāri. The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207; xvi, p. 318).

Sabai. A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.

Sadābart. (1) Daily distribution of alms or food; (2) an endowment for providing such.

Sadr. Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

Sagun. Teak, Tectona grandis.

Sāil. Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal; syn. sāli.

Sajje. Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum* typhoideum; syn. bājra.

Sajjī. An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).

Sakhwā. See Sāl.

Sāl. A useful timber tree in Northern India, Shorea robusta.

Salai. A timber tree, Boswellia thurifera.

Sāli. Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.

Salīm Shāhi. A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.

Sālutri. A veterinary assistant.

Sāmān. See Sānwān.

Samasthān. A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).

Sāmbar. A deer, Cervus unicolor (i, p. 236); syn. jarau.

San. Bombay hemp, Crotalaria juncea.

Sanad. A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).

Sandhyā. Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.

Sane. Rich black soil, Burma.

Sangam. The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.

Sānwān. A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.

Sarāi. A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.

Sāras. A species of crane, Grus antigone (i, p. 259).

Sardeshmukhi. A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).

Sarf-i-khās. Privy purse.

Sarguja. An oilseed, Guizotia abyssinica.

Sārī. A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).

Sarkār. (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

Sarson. Rape or mustard, Brassica campestris.

Sati. Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

Saundad. A valuable tree, Terminalia tomentosa.

Sāva. See Sānwān.

Sāve. See Sānwān.

Sawbwa. A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma. Sāyar. A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.

Semal or **cotton-tree**. A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.

Serow, sarau. A goat antelope, Nemorhaedus bubalinus (i, p. 234).

Settlement. (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191–192).

Shahna. A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.

Shānbhog. A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.

Shāstras. The religious law-books of the Hindus.

Shatranji. A chequered cotton rug.

Shaw. A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, Sterculia sp.

Shikakai. A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

Shīsham or sissū. A valuable timber tree, Dalbergia Sissoo.

Shola. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).

Shrotriem. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.

Sikhara. The spire of a Hindu temple.

Silladār. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).

Simul. See Semal.

Singhāra. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, Trapa bispinosa.

Siris. A large tree, Albizzia odoratissima.

Sīsī. A kind of partridge in Northern India, Ammoperdix bonhami (i, p. 258).

Sissū. See Shīsham.

Sītalpātī. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum*.

Smārta. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.

Sola. A water-plant with a valuable pith, Aeschynomene aspera.

Sowār. A mounted soldier or constable.

Spring level. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.

Srāddha. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.

Station. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitaria.

Sthamba. A pillar.

Stūpa or tope. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

Sūbah. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.

Sūbahdār. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).

Subdivision. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).

Sundri. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, Heritiera littoralis.

Sūp. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.

Superintendent. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

Surki, surkhi. Brick dust or broken brick.

Sūsī. Striped cloth for trousers.

Suyurghāl. (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes; (2) a grant without conditions.

Syce, sais. A groom.

Tābi. The hot-season crop.

Tābūt. See Tāzia.

Tahsīl. A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53); syn. tāluka, Bombay; tāluk, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

Tahsīldār. The officer in charge of a tahsīl; syn. māmlatdār, Bombay (viii, p. 341); township officer or myo-ok, Burma; mukhtiārkār, Sind; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

Tahsīli. The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl. **Takāvi.** Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321); syn. tagai,

Bombay.

Tal. A kind of mustard, Sesamum indicum.

Talaiyāri. A village watchman, Madras.

Talātī. A village accountant, Gujarāt; syn. patwāri.

Talāv or talao. A lake or tank.

Tāli. (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).

Talipot. A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*

Taluk, taluka. The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)

Tāluk, tāluka. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore; syn. tahsīl.

Talukdār. A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104; for Oudh,

xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

Tālukdār. (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104; viii, p. 352).

Tank. In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley; in Northern India, an

excavation holding water. ..

Tānka. A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).

Tarai. A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.

Tāri. The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.

Tarvar. A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, Cassia auriculata.

Tasar. Wild silkworms, Antheraea paphia; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

Taungya. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katīl, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wālra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvari (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix. pp. 169, 170).

Taze. Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.

Tāzia. Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.

Teak. A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.

Telegraphic transfers. See Council bills.

Tendu. A tree producing hard timber, Diospyros tomentosa.

Teri. Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).

Thagī. Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

Thākur. (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.

Thakurāt. A petty chiefship, Central India.

Thamin. The brow-antlered deer, Burma, Cervus eldi (i, p. 236).

Thāna. A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.

Thanatpet. The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).

Thar. A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234). Thathameda. A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv. p. 270; ix, pp. 264, 207).



Thitsi. An oleo-resin, obtained from Melanorrhoea usitata, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).

Thugyi. A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).

Tīka. (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

Tikhur. Arrowroot, Curcuma angustifolia.

Til. An oilseed, Sesamum indicum; also known as gingelly in Madras.

Tindal, tandel. A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

Tinsā. A valuable timber tree, Ougenia dalbergioides.

Tiurā. A pulse, Lathyrus sativus.

Tivas, tiwas. A timber tree, Ougenia dalbergioides, or D. ougeinensis.

Tol. A Sanskrit school.

Tola. A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

Torana. An architectural gateway.

Town. In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).

Township. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.

Tsine. Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, Bos sondaicus (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.

Tuar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.

Tun. A valuable timber tree, Cedrela Toona.

Tur or tuver. A pulse, Cajanus indicus, Bombay; syn. arhar.

Udid. A pulse, Phaseolus Mungo; syn. urd.

Unclassed. Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).

Union. See Village Union.

Unit. A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).

Urad, urd. A pulse, Phaseolus Mungo; syn. mash.

Uriāl. A wild sheep in North-Western India, Ovis vignei (i, p. 233).

Usar. Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

Vahivātdār. Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsīldār.

Vaid or baidya, Bengal. A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine. ••

Vakil. (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.

Vari. A small millet, Panicum miliaceum, Bombay; syn. chena.

Varkas. Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.

Vihāra. A Buddhist monastery.

Village. Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).

Village Union. An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).

Vimana. A temple, Southern India.

Viss. A weight used in Southern India (=3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (=3 lb. 5 oz.).

Wakf. A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment. Wālar or wālra. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.

Wazārat. A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.

Wazīr. The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.

Wet rate. The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).

Wun. A Burmese official, under native rule.

Ya. Upland country, Burma.

Yogāsana. The practice of austerities, Hindu.

Yogi. A Hindu ascetic.

Yoma. A hill range, Burma.

Yūnāni. Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

Zaildār. The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).

Zamındar. A landholder. See also next article.

Zamīndāri. (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).

Zanāna. The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.

Ziārat. A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.

Zila. A District.

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Balwant Singh, Mahārājā of Bharatpur

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Bam Sāh, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.

Bāmanbore, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 343, xv. 167.

Bāmanghāti, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 343.

Bāmanwās, head-quarters of tahsīl in

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Bambor Hill, in Sibi District, Baluchistan, xxii. 337.

Bāmiān, remains of mediaeval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.

Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. Bomjur.

Bammera Potaraja, translator of the Bhāgavata into Tamil, ii. 425. Bāmniawās. See Bāmanwās.

Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue,

and administration, iv. 102. Bāmun, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.

Ban Raja, giant, Devikot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276.

Ban Sen, Rana of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.

Bana, author of the Harshacharita (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the Kādambarī, ii. 241.

Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, lingam placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxiii. 282.

Banājī Nāyak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.

Banajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tum-

kūr, xii. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 196, 198-199, 222.

Banamās, name of Brahmans in Kashmīr, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.

Bananas, iii. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. See also Plantains.

Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandī. spoken in Baonī, vi. 415; Charkhārī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200. Banāras. See Benares.

Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346. Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.

Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambanis in Mysore, xviii. 200.

Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangaikonda-puram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128.

Banavāsi, province in Mysore, vi. 346. Banavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346-347.

Banbir, ruler of Mewar, xxiv. 89. Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. See Bankurā.

Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistan, xvi. 5.

Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalanaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Karnāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Punjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Bazīd Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.

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Banda, tahsil in Saugor District, Central

Provinces, vi. 357. Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.

Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.

Bandamürlanka, village in Godāvari District, Madras, vi. 357.

Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

Bandar (= 'harbour'), tāluk in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-538.

Bandarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.

Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.

Bandaullah Khan, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.

Bande's temple at Baroda, vii. 83.

Bandel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.

Bandhalgotīs, Rājput clan in Sultānpur

District, xxiii. 133.

Bandhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. See Bandalike. Bandhogarh, old fort in Rewah State,

vi. 358-359.

Bāndia Beli, shrine at Than, Kāthiawar, xxiii. 288. Band-i-Baian, branch of Koh-i-Baba

mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113. Band-i-Turkistan, branch of Koh-i-Baba

mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.

Bandra, town in Thana District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.

Banduk. See Bandia Beli.

Baned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.

Banera, chief town of estate in Rajput-

āna, vi. 360.

Bāneshwar, Mahādeo, temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Dungarpur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.

Banga, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xx. 217, 218.

Banga, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii.

Banga, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360-361.

Bangabāsī College, Calcutta, ix. 283. Banga-bhāshā ō Sāhitya, history of Bengali literature, by Dīnēs Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.

Banga-darsān, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433. Bangāhal, canton in Kāngra District,

Punjab, vi. 361. Bangalore, District in Mysore State, vi. 361-367; physical aspects, 361-362; history, 362-363; population, 363-364; agriculture, 364-365; forests,

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Banganga, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.

Banganga, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378. Pāngangā, hill stream in United Provinces,

vi. 378.

Bangaon, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.

Bangaon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.

Bangar, breed of cattle in Hardoi District, xiii. 47.

Bangarmau, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.

Bangaru, dialect of Western Hindi, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissar, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.

Bangash, Afghān tribe, in Hangu tahsīl, Kohāt, xiii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342-343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.

Bangavādi, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.

Bangles, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier

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Coco-nut shells, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.

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Ivory, manufactured in Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

Lac, manufactured in Banswara, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Panch Mahals, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171.

Shell, manusactured in Bānkurā, vi. 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii.

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Bangru, or Deshwali, dialect of Punjabi, spoken in Hissar, xiii. 148; Jind State, xiv. 170.

Bangulzai, division of the Brāhuis, ix. 15;

in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. Bāni, book containing precepts of Dādū,

founder of the Dadupanthi sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.

Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.

Baniās (or Vānis), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akalkot, v. 178; Alīgarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Balliā, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Pastī, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Broach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25-26, 57, 96; Chhaprauli, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, xii. 42; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indur, Hyderabad, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mandla, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nander, Hyderabad, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix.271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Savantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sirpur Tandur, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 294; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.

Bani-Israil, or Jews, i. 441; in Bombay City, viii. 412; Janjīra, xiv. 59; Kolāba, xv. 360-361; Konkan, xv. 395. Baniyachung, village in Sylhet District,

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Baniyas, trading caste. See Banias.

Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246-

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Banjigs, traders, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 307. Banjogi, language of Central Chin sub-

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Baryam, intendancy of waste country south-west of Delhi granted to, xx.

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Basant Bāgh, ghāt at Srīnagar city, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100.

Basant Panchmi, feast held in the Punjab, xx. 294.

Basant Rai, Alīgarh said to have been founded by (1644), v. 208.

founded by (1644), v. 208.

Basant Rai, of Palāmau (1784), xix.

Basanti pūjā, festival held at Kāmākhya, Kāmrūp, xiv. 325.

Basantia, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vii. 93.

Basantpur, village in Purnea District, Bengal, vii. 93. Basappa, New Hubli built by (1727), xiii.

Basappa, New Hubli built by (1727), xiii

Basappa, temple of, at Shiggaon, Dhārwār, xxii. 275.

Basappa Lingaswāmi, gurū, life at Kottūru, xvi. 7; tomb at Kottūru, xvi. 7.
Basārh, village with ancient remains in

Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, vii. 94.
Basava, prime minister of the Kalachuri king Bijjala (c. 1150); founder of the Lingāyat sect, i. 422, vi. 183, xi. 307, xviii. 201–202; resided at Kalyāni, xiv. 324; resided at Sangameshwar, xxii. 50; shrine at Ulvi, xxiv. 116.

Basavāpatna, deserted town in Shimoga District, Mysore, vii. 94.

Basavrājdurg, island off Haldipur, North Kanara, xiii. 10; lighthouse near, xvi.

Bās Deo, Kushan king, xxiv. 148.

Bās Deo, Bareilly city founded by (1527), vii. 4, 13.

Bās Deo, chief of Pathānkot, Gurdāspur, xx. 28.

Bāsdeo, Kālpī founded by (fourth century), xiv. 318.

Basel German Evangelical or Lutheran Mission. See under Protestant Missions. Baseshwar, temple and shrine in Bāgevādi valley, Bijāpur, vi. 183.

Basevi, Captain, R.E., pendulum operations, iv. 489.

Bashahr, Simla Hill State, Punjab, vii. 94-95.

Bashgalī, Kāfir dialect, i. 356.

Bashkārī, language spoken in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165.

Bashkārs, tribe in Dīr, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 361.

Basi, tahsīl and town in Kalsia State, Punjab, vii. 95.

Basi, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, vii. 95. Basic rocks and dikes, in Bijāwar, viii. 188; Bīrbhūm, viii. 240; Chāgai and Rās Koh Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120; Mānbhūm, xvii. 111; Mirzāpur, xvii. 367; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 141.

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Bāsim, subdivision in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103.

Bāsim, tāluk in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103.

Bāsim, town in Akola District, Berār, vii. 103-104.

Basīrhat, subdivision in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 104.
Basīrhat, town in Twenty-four Parganas

Basīrhat, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, vii. 104.

Basīrhat-Baraset Railway, iii. 415. Basket-making and basket work, in Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Northern Arakan, v. 395; Bengal, vii. 269; Bhandara, viii. 67; Chin Hills, x. 277; Lower Chindwin District, x. 234; Chittagong, x. 312; Cuttack, xi. 92; Damān, xi. 130; Dharampur, xi. 296; Gārhwal, xii. 168; Gāro Hills, xii. 179; Goālpāra, xii. 274; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jessore, xiv. 96; Kāngra, xiv. 392; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 263; Madras Presidency, xvi. 294; Manipur, xvii. 192; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 283; Miānwāli, xvii. 322; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 80; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 128; Mylliem, Khāsi Hills, xviii. 148; Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 335; Nicobars, xix. 76; Noākhāli, xix. 132-133; Nowgong, xix. 226; Parlākimedi, Ganjām, xx. 5; Peshawar, xx. 120; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Punjab, xx. 318; Purī, xx. 404; Rājpipla, xxi. 81; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 206; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Northern Shan States, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, xxii. 261; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 317; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Simla, xxii. 380; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 282.

Basmal, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, vii. 105.

Basmal, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, vii. 105.

Bāsoda, mediatized chiefship in Central India, vii. 105-106.

Basors, village menials, in Hamīrpur, xiii. 16: Jālaun, xiv. 21: Jhānsi, xiv. 140. Basrūr, village in South Kanara District, Madras, vii. 106.

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Bassein, subdivision in Lower Burma, vii. 117.

Bassein, township in Lower Burma, vii.

Bassein, town and port in Lower Burma, vii. 117-119.

Bassein, navigable river in Burma, one of the channels of the Irrawaddy, vii. 119. Bassein geological system, i. 94, 95.

Bassein, tāluka in Thana District, Bombay, vii. 119.

Bassein, town in Thana District, Bombay, former Portuguese settlement, vii. 120– 121.

Bassein, Treaty of, between Peshwā and British (1802), ii. 443, 491, xiii. 337, xiv. 278, xx. 182, xxiv. 157.

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Bastī, tahsīl in United Provinces, vii. 131-132.

Basti, town in United Provinces, vii. 132. Bastīs, Jain temples in Southern Marāthā Country: Kavlapur, xv. 192: Lakshmeshwar, xvi. 131.

Basva Ling, Sonda chief (1697-1745), fort at Chitākul, North Kanara, supposed to have been built by, x. 289.

Baswa, town and tahsīl in Rājputāna, vii.

Batāla, tahsīl in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, vii. 132-133.

jab, vii. 132-133.
Batāla, town in Gurdāspur District,
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Bātals, gipsies, in Kashmīr, xv. 104. Batavia, foundation by the Dutch (1619),

Batesar, village in Agra District, United Provinces, vii. 133-134.

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Battye, Captain W., expedition against Utman Khel (1878), xix. 209.

Battye, Major, surprised and killed by Gūjar dependents of the Akazai, viii. 252.

Batwāls, village watchmen, in Siālkot, xxii. 330.

Baud, State in Orissa, Bengal, vii. 134-135. Baud, chief place of State in Bengal, vii. Baugh, archaeological site in Central India. See Bāgh.

Bauliāri, seaport in Bombay. See Bavliari.

Baura, village in Jalpaigurī District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 135.

Bauri, semi-Hinduized tribe in Bengal, i. 328; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Burdwān, ix. 94; Cāchār, ix. 252; Manbhūm, xvii. 115; Purī, xx. 402.

Bauriyās, criminal tribe, in Cawnpore, ix. 310; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87–88, 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367; Patiāla State, xx. 46.

Bausi, village with ruins, in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vil. 135-136.

Bāva Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. See Malanggarh.

Bāvda, petty chiefship feudatory to Kolhapūr State, Bombay, vii. 136.

Bāvisi Thāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136. Bavliari, port in Ahmadābād District,

Bavliari, port in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, vii. 136.

Baw, State in Burma. See Maw.

Bāwa Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. See Malanggarh.

Bawafan, Muhammadan saint, shrine at Malgaon, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 86.

 Bāwal, district in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.
 Bāwal, town in Nābha State, Punjab, vii.

136. Bāwangaja, hill near Barwānī, Central

India, vii. 93. Bāwariās, division of the Korkū tribe in

Central Provinces, xv. 403.

Bāwaris, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore
District, xii. 93.

Bāwā-Vāla, Captain Grant kept prisoner by, on Gīr, Kāthiāwār, xii. 245.

Bawgyo, Northern Shan States, pagoda at, xxii. 235.

Bawlake, Karenni State, Burma, vii.

Bawnin, State in Burma. See Mawnang. Bawzaing, State in Burma. See Mawson.

Bax, John, Resident at Holkar's court (1834-40), ix. 376.

Baxa, military cantonment in Eastern Bengal. See Buxa.

Baxar, subdivision and town in Bengal.

See Buxar.

Bay leaves, Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, xv. 201; Māhārām, xvi. 435; Mālaisohmāt, xvii. 72; Maodon, xvii. 204; Nongstoin, xix. 136.

Bayalshīme, open country in Mysore State. See Maidān.

Bayānā, ancient town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 137. Bayars, semi-Hinduized aboriginal tribe, in Mirzāpur, xvii. 370.

Bāyazīd, king of Bengal (1572), vii. 216

Bāyazīd, prince, defied by Ahmad Khān, Bhatti chief, viii. 92.

Bāyazīd, ruler of Mālwā. See Bāz Bahā-

Bāyazīd Khān, founder of Kotla (1656), xvii. 86.

Bāyazīd Shāh, Shahāb-ud-dīn, king of

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in Central India (1900-5), ix. 376.

Bayley, Mr., Commissioner, Kurnool, scheme of field assessment prepared by, xvi. 43.

Bayley, Sir Steuart, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1887-90), vii. 220; Chief Commissioner of Assam, vi. 35.

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Bāz Bahādur, ruler of Mālwā (1554-64), ii. 380, 381; driven out of Central India by Akbar (1562), ix. 340; rule over Malwa, xvii. 104; rule in Māndu, xvii. 172; palace at Māndu, ii. 187, xvii. 173; flight from Sārangpur to Delhi, xxii. 96; buried at Ujjain, xii. 96.

Bāz Bahādur, Chand Rājā, rule in Nainī Tāl (1638-78), xviii. 324-325; acknowledged Mughal emperor, xviii. 235; built temple at Bhīm Tāl, xviii. 325.

Bāzār, valley in North-West Frontier

Province, vii. 138. Bazars: Colonelganj, x. 375; Dharm-kot, xi. 301; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 258; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 269; Faizābād, Afghānistān, xii. 49; Harduāganj, xiii. 51; Henzada, xiii. 112; Herāt, xiii. 114; Hyderābād, xiii. 310; Imphal, xiii. 330; Indore, xiii. 351; Jhenida, xiv. 163; Kyaukse, xvi. 78; Lashio, xvi. 150; Lalganj, xvi. 132; Lingsugwi, xvi. 166; Madakasīra, xvi. 226; Mahābaleshwar, xvi. 426; Malīkābād, xvii. 90; Mandalay, xvii. 144; Manikarchar, xvii. 182; Maymyo, xvii. 240; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Mehmadābād, xvii. 272; Meiktila, xvii. 288; Mogok, xvii. 382; Moram, xviii. 1; Muhammadābād, xviii. 16; Multān, xviii. 36; Myingyan, xviii. 134; Myitkyinā, xviii. 147; Nānder, xviii. 355; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 333; Sendurjana, xxii. 164; Shikarpur, xxii. 276; Shillong, xxii. 281.

Bazīd, religious reformer in Dīr, xxiii. 184.

Bāzīd Khān, governor of Sirhind, Fateh Singh and Zorāwar Singh bricked up alive by (1704), xxiii. 21; killed by Banda Bairāgi (1708), xxiii. 21.

Bea. tribe in the Andamans, v. 361. Beadon, Sir Cecil, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1862-7), vii. 220.

Beads, found among ruins at Gudivada, Kistna, xii. 347; made at Karnāl, xv. 54; Sambalpur, xxii. 13; Saugor, xxii. 143.

Bean, Captain, appointed first Political Agent in Shal, Baluchistan (1839),

Beans, cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 263; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Burma, ix. 50, 52, 152; Chin Hills, x. 276; Pakokku Chin Hills, x. 282; Upper Chindwin, x. 244; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Kashmīr, xv. 115; Ladākh, xvi. 93; Makrān, xvii. 48; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Meiktila, xvii. 280, 281; Myingyan, xviii. 125; Northern Shan States, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Shwebo, xxii. 314; Taungtha, xxiii. 257; Tippera, xxiii. 384.

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Bhātiāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.

Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Karāchi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thana, xxiii. 294.

Bhatinda, tahsīl in Punjab. See Govindgarh.

Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.

Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91. Bhātkherī, thakurāt in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.

Bhatkulī, village in Amraotī District, Berār, viii. 91.

Bhatnair, town and fort in Rajputana. See Hanumangarh.

Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.

Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.

Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the Venīsamhāra, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.

Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.

Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rajput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38-39; in Bhattiana, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujrān wāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindi Bhattian the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.

Bhattiana, tract of country in the Punjab. viii. 91-92.

Bhattikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.

Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist stūpa, viii. 92; inscriptions from stūpa, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.

Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. See Rāmchandra Sāvant.

Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.

Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.

Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwar, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.

Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.

Bhausinghjī, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.

Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.

Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātāra District, viii. 104.

Bhavani, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.

Bhavāni, tāluk in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.

Bhavani, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.

Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. See Bhaunagar.

Bhavnagar - Gondal - Junagad - Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331. Bhavsari, village with stone monuments

in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99. Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56. Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. See Bahāwalpur.

Bhawan Singh, joint founder of Kalanaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.

Bhawan Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.

Bhawani, town in Punjab. See Bhiwani. Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.

Bhawani Kalu, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.

Bhawani Sen, Raja of Mandi, Punjab,

xvii. 155. Bhawani Shah, rule in Tehri State

(1859-72), xxiii. 270. Bhawani Singh, rule in Datia State (1857), xi. 196.

Bhawani Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278. Bhawani Singh Bisen, acquired Bhinga

(c. 1720), viii. 111. Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālawar State (1899), xiv. 117

Bhawanī temple, at Thana Bhawan, Muzaffarnagar, xxiii. 304.

Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.

Bhawanigarh, tahsil in Patiala State, Punjab, viii. 99.

Bhawanīpur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.

Ehawānishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwār, xiii. 222.

Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.

Bheels, tribe in Western India. See Bhīls. Bhelsa, town in Central India. See Bhīlsa. Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. See Bhalsand.

Bhera, tahsīl in Shāhpur District, Punjab,

viii. 99-100.

Bhera, town in Shahpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.

Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii.

Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.

Bhikan Khan, king of Jaunpur. See Muhammad Shāh.

Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.

Bhīkhi, tahsīl in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 100–101.

Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.

Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.

Bhīl dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. . 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsāri prānt, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.

Bhilalas, mixed Bhīl and Rajput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. See also Bhils.

Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33. Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.

Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bom-

bay, viii. 104.

Bhillama I, Yadava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballala II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi.

Bhilodia Chhatrasinghjī, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi.

Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290. Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. See Bahlolpur.

Bhīls, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhimkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda tāluka, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Düngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderābād, xiii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallani, xvii. 92; Manpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwäs estates, xvii. 273; Näsik, xviii. 402; Nasīrābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. See also Bhīlālas.

Bhīlsa, district in Central India, viii. 104-

Bhīlsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. See also Sānchī.

Bhīlwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107. Bhīm, chaorī or hall of near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.

Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghorî, ii. 353, 354.

Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmud Khiljī, xii, 122.

Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.

Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhara, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to,

xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325. Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram Sah under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.

Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360. Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwanī,

Central India, vii. 90.

Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (ob. 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.

Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.

Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-

1828), xxiv. 92. Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793–1803), xiv. 186. Bhīm Singh's *lāth*, Asoka pillar at

Lauriyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.

Bhīm Singhjī, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.

Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.

Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.

Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108. Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.

Bhīma I, king of Gujarāt (A.D. 1022-63) ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.

Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.

Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.

Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kunch granted in jāgīr to (1805), xiii. 337.

Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.

Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.

Bhimavaram, tāluk in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.

Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kosam, ii. 48.

Bhimbar, torrent in Gujrāt District, Punjab, viii. 109.

Bhīmkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khan river in Panch Mahals, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 109.

Bhimnath, temple at Baroda, vii. 83. Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.

Bhimora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.

Bhimrao Nadgīr, ruler of Mundargi,

Dhārwār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.

Bhimsenā, river in Assam. See Surmā. Bhīmthadi, tāluka in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.

Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.

Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.

Bhīndar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-III.

Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.

Bhingar, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.

Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111–112.

Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.

Bhīr, tāluk in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.

Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.

Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77. Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.

Bhitari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.

Bhitaria Tal, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.

Bhitrī, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzīpur District, United Provinces, viii. 117–118.

Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.

Bhiwandi, tāluka in Thana District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.

Bhiwandi, town in Thana District, Bombay, viii. 119.

Bhiwani, tahsil in Hissar District, Punjab, viii. 119.

Bhiwani, town and centre of trade in Hissar District, Punjab, viii. 119-120. Bhoga Nandīsvara, temple of, at Nandi,

Mysore, xviii. 359. Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.

Bhognīpur, tahsīl in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.

Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Palaman, xix. 339.

Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.

Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.

Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.

Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.

Bhoja, Chamār leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.

Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx.

Bhoja, Paramāra king (c. A. D. 1010-50), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010-53), xi. 293; Mālwā, xvii. 103.

Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.

Bhojākherī, thakurāt in Central India, viii. 121, xxii. 99.

Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.

Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4-5.

Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121–122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii.

Bhojpurī, dialect of the Bihārī language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375-376; in Balliā, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.

Bhokar, State in Central Provinces. See Chang Bhakar.

Bhokardan, tāluk in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.

Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.

Bholā Nāth Bose Hospital, at Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87.

Bholath, tahsil in Kapurthala State, Punjab, viii. 122-123. Bhomorāguri, place of archaeological

interest in Assam. See Tezpur. Bhongaon, tahsīl in Mainpurī District,

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Bhongaon, town in Mainpuri District,
United Provinces, viii. 123.

Bhongīr, tāluk in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 123–124.

Bhongīr, town in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 124.

Bhonslas, family name of the Marāthā chiefs of Nāgpur, ii. 443, 444, 491, 495; in Berār, vii. 270; Chhindwāra, x. 206-207; Kherlā passed to (middle of eighteenth century), viii. 8; lapse of dominions to the British (1854), xi. 208; Marāthā Sūbahs of Saugor displaced by, in Narsinghpur (1796) xviii. 387; Orissa held by (1751-1803), vii. 214; Sirpur Tāndūr said to have passed

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Bhopāl Agency, political charge in Central India, viii. 124-125.

Bhopāl, State in Central India, viii. 125—142; physical aspects, 126—128; history, 128—132; population, 133—134; agriculture, 134—135; wages and prices, 135—136; forests, 136; minerals, 136—137; trade and communications, 137—138; famine, 138; administration, 138—142; education, 142; medical, 142; surveys, 142.

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Bhopāl, city in Central India, with lakes, forts, and mosques, viii. 142-145; manufactures, iii. 221.

Bhopāl Battalion, iv. 354. Bhopāwar Agency, political charge in Central India, viii. 145-146.

Bhor, State in Bombay, viii. 146-149; physical aspects, 146-147; population, 148; agriculture, 148; forests, 148; trade and communications, 148; famine, 148; administration, 148-149.

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Bhor, capital of State in Bombay, viii. 149. Bhor Ghāt, pass in Bombay. See Bor-

ghāt. Bhosari, village in Bombay. See Bhavsari. Bhotiā, general name for Tibetan group of languages, i. 386, 390; spoken in

Almorā, v. 247; Sikkim, xxii. 369. Bhotiās (Bhots), Tibetan tribe, in Almorā, v. 248; Assam, vi. 14; Assam Duārs usurped by, depredations in British territory, and expeditions against, viii. 156-157; Bhutān formerly belonged to, viii. 156; in Cooch Behār, viii. 156; x. 382; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Dewāngiri, xi. 277; Goālpāra, xii. 271; Ladākh, xvi. 91; Mīlam summer residence of, xvii. 342; in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 41, 43; Sikkim, xxii. 369; Tehrī State, xxiii. 271.

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Bhowal, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, viii. 149.

Bhowāni, river in Madras. See Bhayāni. Bhoyars, cultivating caste, in Betūl, viii. 9; Chhindwāra, x. 208.

Bhoyi, section of the Bestas in Mysore, xviii. 197-198.

Bhrāmū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41. Bhrigu, sage, legendary founder of Broach, ix. 30; temple at Broach, ix. 30. Bhu Deb, legend of, at Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212.

Bhuban, town in Dhenkānāl State, Orissa,

viii. 149. Bhuban Hills, range in Assam, viii.

Bhuban Mohan Rai, Rājā of Chakmā, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 125.

Bhubaneswar, temple city of Siva in Purī District, Orissa, Bengal, viii. 149–150; ancient temples, ii. 124, 179, 180; stonecarving, iii. 242.

Bhūdav Kishor Dās, son of Shām Kishor Dās, chief of Chhuīkhadān, Central

Provinces (1903), x. 216.

Bhuilā, disputed site of Kapilavastu, vii.

Bhuinhār Brāhman College, Muzaffarpur, xviii. 106.

Bhuinhārs, military Brāhman caste, now agriculturists, United Provinces, i. 204, 321; in Azamgarh, vi. 155, 157; Balliā, vi. 252; Benares, vii. 182–183; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Narhī, Balliā, xviii. 378; owners of Tamkūhī estate in Gorakhpur, xxiii. 216. See

also Bābhans and Bhuiyas.

Bhuiyas, aboriginal tribe, in Bāmra, vi. 344; Bengal, viii. 150-151; Bonai, ix. 3; Cāchār, ix. 252; Farīdpur, xii. 54; Gāngpur, xii. 141; Gayā, xii. 200; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90, 94; Keonjhar, xv. 202; Lakhīmpur, xvi. 122; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Orissa, vii. 215, xix. 254, 257; Palāmau, xix. 339; Raipur, xxi. 51; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 68; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 4, 7; Surgujā, xxiii. 172; Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.

Bhūj, capital of Cutch, Bombay, viii. 151; arts and manufactures, iii. 220, 238. Bhujabalin, Jain saint. See Bāhubalin.

Bhūkarherī, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, viii. 151.

Bhuliās, caste, in Sonpur State, xxiii. 85. Bhuluā, old name of a District in Eastern Bengal, viii. 152.

Bhūm, hereditary tenure of land by Rājputs, in Ajmer, i. 160, 161; Rājputāna, xxi. 147, 148.

Bhumara, pillar with inscription as a boundary mark, ii. 51.

Bhūmias, aboriginal tribe in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Sītāmau, xxiii. 54; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328

Bhumij, aboriginal tribe found mainly in Bengal, viii. 152; conversion into caste, i. 313; in Chotā Nāgpur, x. 329; Mānbhūm, xvii. 113, 115; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgujā, xxiii. 172.

Bhumij, Mundā dialect, i. 383; spoken in Lakhimpur, xvi. 122; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257.

Bhumkā, priests of Korkūs, xv. 404, 405. Bhūp Deo Singh, chief of Raigarh State, Central Provinces (1894), xxi. 45.

Bhūp Singh, Badrukhān obtained by (1789), xiv. 167.

Bhūp Singh, Rājā of Goler, Kāngra, xii.

Bhūp Singh, Faizullahpuria, Sirdār, Bajwāra held by, vi. 220-221.

Bhūpāl, State in Central India. See Bhopāl. Bhūpati Rāya, sent by Vijayanagar king to reduce Bedars to submission, and became ruler of Rāyadrug, xxi. 275.

Bhūpindar Singh, Mahārājā of Patiāla (1900), xx. 39.

Bhuri Singh, Sir, Rājā of Chamba (1904), x. 130.

Bhurtpore, State in Rājputāna. See Bharatpur.

Bhusāwal, tāluka in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, viii. 152-153.

Bhusāwal, town and railway junction in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, viii. 153.

Bhūtāl Pāndya, ruler of Bārkūr (1250), vii. 22.

Bhutān, State in Eastern Himālayas, viii. 154-162; physical aspects, 154-155; history, 156-157; population, 157-159; agriculture, 159-160; trade and communications, 160-161; administration, 161-162; zoology, i. 238, 240.

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Bhutankush, said to have built Torgal, Kolhāpur State (c. 1100), xxiii. 420. Bhutnāth, temple at Torgal, Kolhāpur

State, xxiii. 420. Bhutra, stone implement found at, ii. 91.

Bhuvaneswar, temple city in Orissa. See
Bhubaneswar.

Bhūvarāhaswāmi, idol of, at Srīmushnam, South Arcot, xxiii. 99.

Biāna, town in Rājputāna. See Bayāna. Biāns, revenue division in Almorā District, United Provinces, viii. 162-163.

Biaora, town in Central India, viii. 163. Biās, one of the five rivers of the Punjab. See Beās.

Bibhīshana, brother of Rāvana, legend of, at Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212. Bībī Zarinā, tomb of, at Dholpur, xi. 332. Bibiāpur, palace of, near Lucknow, xvi. 180.

Bibiyānā, river in Assam. See Surmā. Bichrand, name of two thakurāts in Central India, viii. 163, xvii. 99.

Bickaneer, State in Rājputāna. See Bīkaner.

Bīda, Sūjāngarh taken from the Mohil Rajputs by, xxiii. 117. Bīdar, former Division in Hyderābād State,

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Brahmagiri, range in Southern India, ix. 8. Brahmagupta, Sanskrit astronomer (born 598), ii. 266.

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Brahmapurā temple of Jagannāth, Sambalpur, Bengal, xxii. 17.

Brahmapurī, tahsīl in Central Provinces. See Bramhapurī.

Brahmapuri, village in Sholapur District, Bombay, cantonment of Aurangzeb's grand army (1695-1700), ix. 10.

Brahmaputra, or Tsan-po, great river of Tibet and North-Eastern India, i. 25, 27-28, ii. 360-361, ix. 10-14; course and confluents, ix. 10-11; exploration of upper course, ix. 11; silt islands, ix. 13; traffic, ix. 13-14; crocodiles, i. 267; dolphins, i. 238.

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Brahma-sūtra, Vedanta treatise by Bādarāyana, ii. 254.

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Braj Mandal, or country of Krishna, sacred territory round Muttra, Kāman, Bharatpur, one of the twelve holy

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Bramhapurī, tahsīl in Chānda District,

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Dedan, petty State in Kathiawar, Bombay, xi. 208, xv. 169.

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Dedaye, township in Pyapon District, Lower Burma, xi. 208.

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Deer, barking- (Cervulus muntjac), i. 235-236; Ahmadābād, v. 95; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; North Arcot, v. 404; Assam, vi. 20; Arcot, v. 404; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bhutān, viii. 155; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Burma, ix. 118; Chamba, x. 129; Champāran, x. 138; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Dacca, xi. 104; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Ellishaya rii t. 46; Capiña vii A. 167; Ellichpur, xii. 11-12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kyaukse, xvi. 70; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Magwe, xvi. 413; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mandī, xvii. 159; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Mergui, xvii. 295; Minbu, xvii. 346; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Myaungmya, xviii. 110; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nānder, xviii. 350; Noākhāli, xix. 129; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Patiāla, xx. 33; Punjab, xx. 255; Rānchī, xxi. 199-200; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Saugor, xxii. 137; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thaton, xxiii. 330; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.

Deer, brow-antlered (thamin), i. 236; Burma, ix. 118; Lower Chindwin, x. 229; Kathā, xv. 153; Kyaulse, xvi. 70; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344.

Deer, four-horned (Tetracerus guadricornis),i. 235; Bijnor, viii. 194; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Palāmau, xix. 336; Prome, xx. 220; Saugor, xxii. 137; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317.

Deer, hog (Cervus porcinus), i. 237; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bareilly, vii. 3; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Burma, ix. 118; Champāran, x. 138; Cuttack, xi. 88; Delhi, xi. 224; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 249; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Gurgaon, xii. 403; Hyderābād, xiii. 233, 313; Karnāl, xv. 49; Khulnā, xv. 287; Lārkāna, xvi. 137; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Morādābād, xvii. 421; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Poona, xx. 167; Punjab, xx. 255; Purnea, xx. 414; Pyapon, xxi. 3; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sind, xxii. 393; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sukkur, xxiii. 119; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Thar and Parkar, xxiii. 307; Thaton, xxiii. 330; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Upper Sind Frontier District, xxiv. 278.

Deer, mouse (Tragulus meminna), i. 237; Chānda, x. 149; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Ganjām, xii. 144; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Saugor, xxii. 137.

Deer, musk (Moschus moschiferus), i. 237; Bhutān, viii. 155; Chamba, x. 129; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 87; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Mandī, xvii. 153; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.

Deer, ravine. See Gazelle.

Deer, sāmbar or jarau (Cervus unicolor), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndi, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331-332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chitagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xiii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur,

xiii. 14; Horsleykonda, xiii. 178; Hyderābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Jaipur, xiii. 384; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karauli, xv. 26; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Kistna, xv. 320; Kolāba, xv. 356; Koreā, xv. 400; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Mandla, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Meiktila, xvii. 276; Mergui, xvii. 295; Minbu, xvii. 346; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Myaungmya, xviii. 110; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Mymensingh, xviii. 150; Nāgā Hills, xviii. 285; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Narsinghpur, xviii. 386; Nellore, xix. 8; Nepāl, xix. 30; the Nīlgiris, xix. 88; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Pakokku, xix. 320; Palāmau, xix. 336; Pālkonda Hills, xix. 367; Pannā, xix. 399; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Poona, xx. 166; Rājputāna, xxi. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 199; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 246; Rewah, xxi. 280; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293; Ruby Mines District, xxi. 327; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Sandūr, xxii. 43; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Saugor, xxii. 137; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shimoga, xxii. 281; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Tonk, xxiii. 408; Travancore, xxiv. 5; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

Deer, spotted, or chītal (Cervus axis), i. 236-237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amraotī, v. 307; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 194; Bombay, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwār, xi. 305; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11-12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hyder-

ābād, xiii. 233; Indore, xiii. 335; Indūr, xiii. 352; Javādi Hills, xiv. 85; Jhālawār, xiv. 115; Jhānsi, xiv. 136; Jodhpur, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Karīmnagar, xv. 42; Khāndesh, xv. 238. Khūnā xv. 23 xv. 228; Khulnā, xv. 287; Kolāba, xv. 356; Kotah, xv. 411; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Madura, xvi. 388; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 15; Malabar, xvii. 55; Mālda, xvii. 76; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Medak, xvii. 245; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Nalgonda, xviii. 339; Nānder, xviii. 350; Nāsik, xviii. 400; Nepāl, xix. 30; Nimār, xix. 107; Nizāmābād, xix. 124; Palāmau, xix. 336; Parbhani, xix. 411; Partābgarh State, xx. 9; Patiāla, xx. 33; Poona, xx. 166; Pudukkottai, xx. 231; Rājputāna, xxi. 91 ; Rānchī, xxi. 199 ; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293 ; Sahāranpur, xxi. 368; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Santāl Par-300; Sainbaipur, xxii. 7; Santai Farganas, xxii. 63; Saugor, xxii. 137; Shānjahānpur, xxii. 202; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 3; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Sirohi, xxiii. 29; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 40; Sundarbans, xxiii. 141; Surat, xxiii. 153; Talakona, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Tehrī, xxiii. 270; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tonk, xxiii. 409; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 87; United Provinces, xxiv. 144; Warangal, xxiv. 358.

xxiv. 144; warangai, xxiv. 358.

Deer, swamp, or bārasingha (Cervus dwauceli), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 32; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; United Provinces. xxiv. 144.

United Provinces, xxiv. 144.

Deesa, cantonment in Pālanpur Agency,
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154.

Deglūr, tāluk in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209. Deglūr, town in Nānder District, Hyder-

ābād, xi. 209. Deh Kundi, district in the Hazārajāt,

Afghānistān, xiii. 85. Deh Zangi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Dehgām, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xi. 200.

Dehia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl District, xv. 52.

Dehli. See Delhi.

Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210-221; physical aspects, 210-211; history, 211-214; population, 214-215; agriculture, 215-216; forests, 216-217; trade and communications, 217-218; administration, 218-221; forest school, iii. 109.

Dehra, tahsīl in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221.

Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dun District, United Provinces, xi. 221-222.

Dehrī, village in Shāhābād District, Ben-

gal, xi. 222.

Dehwārī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.

Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288;

Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Delamotte, General, Manohar taken (1845), xvii. 200; sent against rebels at Panhāla, xix. 396.

Delath, petty State feudatory to Bashahr,

Punjab, xi. 222-223.

Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.

Delhi, District in Delhi Division of Punjab, xi. 223-232; physical aspects, 223-225; history, 225; population, 225-227; agriculture, 227-229; trade and communications, 229-230; famine, 230; administration, 230–232.

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Delhi, tahsīl in Delhi District, Punjab,

xi. 232-233.

Delhi, city in Delhi District, Punjab, xi. 233-241; population, 233; history, 233-237; description, 237-239; income and expenditure, 239; industries, 239-240; commerce, 240-241; educa-

tion, 241.

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Delhi Empire, Muhammadan kings of, ii. 355-369; rule in Azamgarh, vi. 155; Baluchistān, vi. 276; Belgaum conquered (1320), vii. 147; Bengal a fief of, vii. 212; governors of Bengal under (1576-1765), vii. 217; annexation of Berar, vii. 367; rule in Bharatpur State, viii. 74; Bhir passed to, viii. 112; rule in Bijaigarh,

vii. 137; Broach, ix. 20; Damoh, xi. 136; Deccan restored to, xi. 207; rule in Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; served by Bourbons (1560–1739), xiii. 324; in Osmānābād, xix. 270; Rājputāna, xxi. 95; Katehr, Rohilkhand, xxi. 305; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sind part of, xxii. 396; Sirhind a stronghold of, xxiii. 20-21; Sultānpur incorporated with, xxiii. 131. See also Mughals.

Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company,

iii. 370, 394, 414. ella Valle, visit to Gersoppa village Della (1623), xii. 212. Delly, Mount, headland in Malabar

District, Madras, xi. 241. Deloli, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bom-

bay, xi. 241, xvii. 14. Delta Mission. See Plymouth Brethren

under Protestant Missions. Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.

Demb Hanz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.

Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B. C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 Northern India conquered (c. 190 B.C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.

Den-jong-ke, Tibetan language spoken in Sikkim, i. 390.

Denning, Brig.-Gen., D.S.O., expedition against Mahsūds (1901), xix. 210.

Density of population. See each Province, District, and larger State article under Population.

Deo, village in Gaya District, Bengal, xi. 242.

Deo Singh of Gagraun, received grant of land from the Delhi emperor (1203), xxi. 34.

Deo Singh, ruler of Deogarh, xxiv. 82. Deobalpur, ancient town in Punjab. Dīpālpur.

Deoband, tahsīl in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242.

Deoband, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242-243.

Deodar trees (Cedrus Libani var. Deodara), in Chakrātā, x. 125; Chamba, x. 131; Chaur peak, x. 186; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86; Kashmīr, xv. 129-130; Nepāl, xix. 49; Patiāla, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, xxi. 349; Simla, xxii. 377, 384; Sirmūr, xxiii. 25; Swāt, xxiii. 183; Tehrī, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381.

Deodrug, tāluk in Raichūr District,

Hyderābād State, xi. 243.

Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.

Deogaon, tahsil in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.

Deogarh, old capital of Partabgarh State, Rājputāna. See Deolia.

Deogarh, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244.

Deogarh town (1), in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244-245; Baidyanāth temple, xi. 244, xii. 238.

Deogarh town (2), in Bāmra Feudatory

State, Bengal, xi. 245.

Deogarh town (3), chief town of estate of same name in Udaipur State, Rajputāna, xi. 245.

Deogarh Fort (1), in Hyderābād. Daulatābād.

Deogarh Fort (2), in Jhansi District, United Provinces, xi. 245-246.

Deogarh Peak, hill in Koreā State, Central Provinces, xi. 245

Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. See Bāriya.

Deoghur Railway, iii. 415.

Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. See Daulatābād.

Deogiri Yādavas. See Yādavas.

Deohars, inoculating caste, in Darbhangā District, xi. 155.

Deoindar Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1840), xviii. 264.

Deolāli, cantonment in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 246.

Deoli, cantonment in Ajmer-Merwara, Rājputāna, xi. 246-247.

Deoli, town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, xi. 246.

Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354.

Deolia, old capital of State of Partabgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.

Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xx. 9. Deonāth Singh, Rājā of Raigarh State

(1833), xxi. 45. Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District,

xviii. 333.

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Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer,

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Deoria, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.

Deoria, tahsil in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.

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Deri Bāghbānān, suburb of Peshāwar city, XX. 125.

Dero Mohbat, tāluka in Hyderābād District, Sind, xi. 272. Derol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bom-

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Desī Marāthī dialect, i. 374.

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Desu, Rānī, regent of Nābha (1783-90),

xviii. 263.

Deswal, Jat clan, in Karnal, xv. 51; Khilchipur, xv. 278.

Detsung, Kachāri ruler, death of, vi. 27. Deu Mini, female Bhil chieftain. Devī.

Deulgaon Raja, town in Buldana District, Berār, xi. 272.

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Deva Rājā, Dodda, king of Mysore, xviii. 178-179.

Deva Rāya I, Vijayanagar king (1406), ii. 345, xviii. 174. Deva Rāya II, Vijayanagar king, ii.

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Devakottai, town in Madura District, Madras, xi. 272-273

Devāla, village in Nīlgiri District, Madras, xi. 273.

Devalpalli, former name of Mirialguda tāluk, Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.

Devammāji, Rānī of Coorg (1809), xi. 15-16.

Devangas, weavers, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.

Devanhalli, tāluk in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.

Devanhalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.

Devaprayag, village in Tehrī State, United Provinces, xi. 273-274. Devarāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.

Devara-kādu, sacred forests in Pādinālknad, Coorg, xix. 309-310. Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr

District, Mysore, xi. 274.

Devarbetta, peak in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 61.

Devargud, town in Bombay. See Guddguddāpur.

Devarkonda, tāluk in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 274.

Devdas, king of Benares, legend concerning daughter of, xviii. 360.

Devgad Island, in Bay of Kārwār, xv. 66. Devgarh, tāluka in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi 274-275.

Devgarh village (1), port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.

Devgarh village (2), in Janjīra State, Bombay, xi. 275.

Devī, female Bhīl chieftain, xi. 247. Devī, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242-243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kangra, xiv. 307; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawala Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. Sī.

Devī, Great and Little, tributaries of the

Kātjurī river, xvi. 432.

Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.

Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bīkaner, viii. 219.

Devi Singh, Gilgīt fort taken (1860), xv.

Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.

Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chanderī (1680), x. 164.

Devīkot, ruins in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275-276.

Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.

Devīmane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii.

Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.

Devil murders, in Nicobars, xix. 72, 83. Devlāli, cantonment in Bombay. See Deolāli.

Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.

Devoji, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1. Devonian fossils of Chitral, i. 67.

Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar tāluka, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.

Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, x.

Dewa, Rao, Būndi State founded, ix. 79; Bundi town taken (c. 1342), ix. 87.

Dewa Singh, Sardar, Sir, president of Council of Regency, Patiala State (1890), xx. 39.

Dewal, village in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, xi. 277.

Dewāli, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.

Dewängiri, village in Kāmrūp District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 277.

Dewās States, twin treaty States in Mālwā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.

Dewas, town in Central India, xi. 281. Deyyanne Dewale at Polonnaruwa, ii. Dhābla Dhīr, thakurāt in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.

Dhābla Ghosi, thakurāt in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125. Dhādi, petty State under Jubbal, Punjab,

xi. 281–282.

Dhāī-ka Mahal, at Māndogarh, ii. 187. Dhāk or palās trees (Butea frondosa), in Allahābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhagalpur, viii. 26-27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzīpur, xii. 223; Gujrāt, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Hardoī, xiii. 43; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpuri, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patiāla, xx. 33; Pīlībhīt, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 26; Sultanpur, xxiii. 131; Thanesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.

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Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282. Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xv. 278.

Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94. Dhal tank, Devikot, xi. 276.

Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282. Dhāliwāls, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.

Dhalkisor river. See Rupnārayan. Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii.

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Dhālya, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.

Dhamacheti, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332. Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.

Dhāmi, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282. Dhāmins, Brāhmans in Gayā, xii. 200.

Dhamma Thawka Min. See Asoka. Dhamnar, village in Indore State, Central India, xi. 283.

Dhampur, tahsīl in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 283-284.

Dhampur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.

Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, xi.

Dhamtarī, tahsīl in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285. Dhamtari, town in Raipur District, Cen-

tral Provinces, xi. 285.

Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.

Dhanaula, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xi. 285.

Dhandhuka, tāluka in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.

Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadabad District, Bombay, xi. 286.

Dhanga, rule of (950-99), ix. 69; battle

of Lamghan (988), ix. 338. Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bidar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392. Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā

Kāntha, xxi. 295.

Dhankorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412. Dhanrāj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314. Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.

Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286-287. Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.

Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilaspur, viii. 226.

Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra

District, Punjab, xi. 287. Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287-293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.

Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293-296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii.

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Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.

Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhār-

wār fort (1403), xi. 316. Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.

Dhāra Tīrth, spring of sulphurous water

at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137. Dharāla, leading class of Kolīs, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.

Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmīr, xv. 100-101.

Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.

Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiāla, xx.

Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.

Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.

Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.

Dhārāpuram, tāluk in Coimbatore Dis-

trict, Madras, xi. 298.

Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.

Dhārāseo, tāluk and town in Hyderābād. See Osmanābād.

Dhāri (1), head-quarters of *tāluka* of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299. Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha,

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Dhārīwal, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.

Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. See Torsā.

Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23. Dharm Singh, thākur of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.

Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.

Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.

Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232-323.

Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327. Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.

Dharmanagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.

Dharma-nibandhas, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.

Dharmapuri, tāluk in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.

Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.

Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.

Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376. Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.

Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241.

Dharmavaram, tāluk in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300. Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur Dis-

trict, Madras, xi. 300.

Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300. Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District,

Punjab, xi. 300-301.

Dharmsāla, hill station and cantonment in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 301-302. Dharmsālas. See Rest-houses. Dharnaoda, thakurāt in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417. Dharnī Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.

Dhārwār Agency, the. See Savanūr

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Dhārwār, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302-315; physical aspects, 302-305; history, 305-306; population, 306-308; agriculture, 308-311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311-312; famine, 312-313; administration, 313-315; revenue, 314; education, 314-315; medical, 315.

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Dhārwār, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 315-317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.

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Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317. Dhātupātha, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.

Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26. Dhauli, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.

Dhaurahra, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xi. 318.

Dhāwal, Rājā. See Dholan Deo.

Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.

Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi.

Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. See also Mahārs.

Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.

Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.

Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Örissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.

Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.

Dheri Shāhān willage in Pāwalnindi

Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderi. Dhers. *See* Dheds.

Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi,

xi. 224, 233. Dhilwan, tahsīl in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.

Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400.

Dhīmars, caste of various functions, in

Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245. Dhind - deva Wāgh, freebooter.

Dhundia.

Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 202. Dhir Lake, Goalpara, xii. 269.

Dhīr Shamsher, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix.

37. Dhīr Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii.

Dhīraj Singh, Dīwān, Lugāsi confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 200.

Dhīrat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.

Dhobis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khan, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329-330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.

Dhodan, tahsil in the Punjab.

Bhawānigarh.

Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay,

xi. 320.

Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.

Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785-98), xix. 401.

Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.

Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331-332.

Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār,

Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169. Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-

Dholka, tāluka in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.

Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321-322.

Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 322-331; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 323-325; population, 325; agriculture, 325-327; forests, 326-327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327-328; administration, 328-331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.

Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brass-

and copper-work, iii. 241.

Dhond, head-quarters of petha of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.

Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440. Dhondīyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in

Bānsda Štate, vi. 404.

Dhond-Manmad State Railway, v. 119. Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.

Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198. Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State,

Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.

Dhors, unclean caste in Dharwar, xi. 308. Dhotijodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.

Dhotis or dhotars, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hyderābād, xiii. 262-263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Terdal, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.

Dhotria, thakurāt in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333. Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay,

xi. 333-334, xv. 167. Dhrangadhra, capital of State in Kathi-

āwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335. Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi.

335, xv. 166. Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi.

Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistan, xvii.

Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.

Dhubri, subdivision in Goalpara District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335-

Dhubri, head-quarters of Goalpara District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-

337. Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.

Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhar, Central India, xi. 293.

Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253. Dhulātia, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency,

Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99. Dhūlia, tāluka in West Khāndesh Dis-

trict, Bombay, xi. 337. Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.

Dhuliān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.

Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.

Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. See Dhamnar.

Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341. Dhundari language. See Jaipuri.

Dhundhar, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.

Dhundhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.

Dhundhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Taipur, xiii. 385.

Dhundi dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.

Dhundi Rāj temple. See Ganesh, Temple of.

Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.

Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.

Dhunds, aboriginal tribe in Hazara, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.

Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhangā, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.

Dhupgarh, highest point in Satpura range, xxii. 132.

Dhurrumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. See Calcutta.

Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.

Dhurwai, petty sanad State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.

Dhyan Singh, Raja of Jammu, Eminabad given in jāgīr to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 94.

Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi.

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Kanksiāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 404, xv. 167.

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Kannadiyans, Kanarese caste of shepherds and cattle-breeders, Chingleput, x. 257. Kannanūr, village adjoining Samaya-

puram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3. Kannara, Rāshtrakūta king of Mysore, xviii. 171.

Kanniyambal, virgin goddess, temple to, Comorin, Travancore, x. 376. Kānor, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 404.

Kanora, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 405, xxi. 291.

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Kans, uncle of Krishna, xvi. 427.

Kāns, Hindu Rājā of Bengal (1407), ii. 372, vii. 216.

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Kānta Arasu, founder of Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Kanta Řai, Srī, Rājā of Jessore (1764), xiv. 93.

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Kantakadvāra town, old name of Mulbāgal, xviii. 20.

Kāntanagar, village in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xiv. 405; temple, ii. 193.

Kanteshwar, shrine at Indi, Bijāpur, xiii. 332.

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Kānthāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 405, xv. 168.

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Kantigyi, collection of Shan States in Upper Burma. See Hkamti Long. Kantilo, village in Khandparā State,

Kantilo, village in Khandpara State Orissa, xiv. 405. Kānu, village in Bengal. See Khāna.

Kanwa, battle (1527), ii. 394. Kanzam La, or pass, Spiti, xxiii. 86.

Kaonrās, caste in Narsinghpur, xviii. 388. Kaorās, caste in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

Kapa, king, Gandikota fort built by, xii.

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Kapadvanj, town in Kaira District, Bombay, xiv. 406.

Kapāl Manī's tīrath, Kalait, Punjab, xiv.

Kapālikas, Saiva sect, i. 421.

Kapila, founder of Sānkhya system of philosophy, ii. 256; residence at Hardwār, xiii. 51-52.

Kapila Muni, sage, sons of Sagar consumed by curse of, xii. 135.

Kapilavastu, city where Buddha was born and ancient capital of the Sākyas, xiv. 406-407.

Kapileswar Deva, usurped throne of Orissa

(1434), vii. 211, xix. 250.

Kapilli, river of Assam, xiv. 407–408. Kapilmuni, village in Khulna District, Bengal, xiv. 408.

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Kapūr, Bābā, followers of, in Central India and Gwalior, ix. 354, xii. 427.

Kapūr, Rānā, said to have founded Kapūrthala (eleventh century), xiv. 410, 416. Kapūr Singh, Jat, founder of Manauli

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Kapurthala, capital of State in Punjab,

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Karā, historic town in Allahābād District,

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Kārāgola, village in Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 20.

Karaia, village in Gwalior, Central India, xv. 20.

Kāraikkudi, town in Madura District, Madras, xv. 20. Karaiyāns, fishers, in Tanjore, xxiii. 231.

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Karam Alī Khān, Mīr, Tālpur, silver gate given to tomb at Sehwān by, xxii. 163. Karam Singh Dulu, conquered Chiniot, xiv. 127.

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Karan, Rai, flight to Bāglān from Ulugh Khān (1298), vi. 191.

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Karan Singh, rule in Bīkaner (1631-69), viii. 205-206.

Karan Singh, rule in Ahmadnagar (1798-1835), v. 125, xiii. 326.

Karanchan, killed in battle with Rājā of Kulū, xvii. 153.

Karangarh, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xv. 22.

Karanja, peninsula, village, and petty division in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 22-23.

Kāranja, town in Akola District, Berār, xv. 23.

Karanjiā, village in Mayūrbhanj State, Orissa, xv. 23-24.

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Karasgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berār, xv. 24.

Karatoyā, old river in Eastern Bengal, xv. 24-25.

Karaudīa, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 25, xvii. 99.

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Karenni, group of States in Burma, xv. 35-36; geology, i. 74; trade with, iii. 313; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.

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Karīmganj, town in Sylhet District, Assam, xv. 41.

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Kārtigai, festival, held at Tiruvannāmalai,

South Arcot, v. 428. Kārtik Bāruni mela, fair held near Munshiganj, Dacca, xviii. 41.

Kārtik pūjā, festival, held at Sylhet, vi. 52; Tribenī, Hooghly, xxiv. 25.

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Kāsīpur-Chitpur, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. See Cossipore-Chitpur.

Kāsī-rām Dās, author of Bengali version of the Mahābhārata, ii. 432-433.

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Khandgiri, hill in Purī District, Orissa,

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Khāndia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom-

bay, xv. 168, 240.

Khandoba, Marāthā deity, temple of, at Baroda, vii. 83; at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99; fairs in honour of, at Jejuri, Poona, xiv. 89; legendary appearance to a milkmaid named Pālai, xix. 333; temple at Pāl, Sātāra, xix. 333.

Khāndola Khān, mosque and tomb,

Gwalior, xii. 438.

Khandpara, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xv. 241.

Khandwā, tahsīl in Nimār District, Central Provinces, xv. 241.

Khandwa, head-quarters of Nimar District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xv. 241-242.

Khāngāh Dogrān, tahsīl in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 242-243.

Khāngāh Dogrān, village in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 243.

Khangarh, town in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xv. 243.

Khangars, jungle tribe, in Bundelkhand. ix. 72; Hamīrpur, xiii. 16; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 140. Khangavnda Desai, Shirhatti fort said to

have been built by, xxii. 292. Khaniādhāna, sanad State in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 243-244

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Khān-i-Khānān, captured Ankai-Tankai (1635), v. 385.

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Khanna, town in Ludhiana District, Punjab, xv. 244–245. Khānpur, *tahsīl* in Bahāwalpur State,

Punjab, xv. 245. Khānpur, town in Bahāwalpur State,

Punjab, xv. 245. Khānpur, name once given to Gujrānwāla,

Punjab, xv. 245.

Khanspur, part of Ghora Dakka cantonment, Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 245.

Khānts, division of Kolīs in Gujarāt, xv.

Khānua, village in Rājputāna, xv. 245-246; battle (1527), vii. 19, xxi. 96. Khānzāda Hasan Khān, tomb, Tijāra,

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344; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Sohna, xxiii. 72.

Khāpa, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xv. 246.

Khāprākodia, cave at Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 238.

Kharādis, toy-makers, in Hazāribāgh,

Khāraghoda, village in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with salt works on the Little Rann of Cutch, xv. 246.

Kharagpur, village in Monghyr District, Bengal, xv. 246-247.

Kharak, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. III.

Kharak Singh, Rājā of Lahore (1839), xx. 272; presented door to temple of Jawāla Mukhi, xiv. 86.

Kharakpur, village in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 247.

Kharakvāsla, reservoir in Bombay. See Lake Fife.

Khārān, tribal area in Kalāt State, Baluchistan, xv. 247-250.

Kharar, tahsīl in Ambāla District, Punjab, xv. 250.

Kharār, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 250-251.

Kharāri, town in Sirohi State, Rājputāna. See Abu Road.

Khāravēla, king of Kalinga, record of, in Hāthigumphā cave, Orissa, ii. 14, 47, xv. 240; in epigraphy, ii. 50.

Kharda, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, scene of battle between the Marāthās and the Nizām (1795), xv. 251.

Khardah, village in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xv. 251.

Khārēpātan copperplates, ii. 33.

Khargon, town in Indore State, Central India, xv. 251-252.

Khargu, Hindu chief of Katehr, murdered Saiyid Muhammad (1379), xxi. 305, xxii. 18.

Kharia, river of Bengal, another name for the Jalangi, xv. 252.

Khariā, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399; spoken in Rānchī, xxi. 203; Sambalpur, xxii. 8.

Khāriān, tahsīl in Gujrāt District, Punjab,

Khariās, Oriyā tribe, in Bonai, ix. 3; Dalma, xi. 126; Gangpur, xii. 141; Rānchī, xxi. 203.

Khāris, subdivision of Gūjars in Rāj-

putāna, xxi. 114. Kharrak Singh, rule in Kapūrthala

(1870-7), xiv. 409. Kharrals, tribe in Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Chenāb, x. 187; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Montgomery, xvii. 410, 412; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166. Kharrari, river in Las Bela, Baluchistān,

xvi. 145.

Kharsāwān, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xv. 252-254. Khārsi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency,

Central India, viii. 125, xv. 254.

Kharsiang, subdivision and town in Darjeeling District, Bengal. See Kurseong. Khartarvasi, tūk on Shetrunja Hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 363-365.

Kharwa mosque, Rander, Surat, xxiii.

Kharwārs, jungle tribe, former rule in Mirzāpur, xvii. 368, 370; Palāmau, xix. 339; rebellion (1832), xix. 338; in Surgujā, xxiii. 172.

Khas, dominant caste in Nepal, probable origin, i. 318; in Nepal, xix. 41; Sikkim,

xxii. 370.

Khas, language of Eastern Himālayas, i. 368, 396; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 35.

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Khaskheli, criminal tribe in Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.

Khaskura, language spoken in Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Khāspur, village in Cāchār District, Assam, xv. 265.

Khāt Deo, Hindu god, worship of, in Berār, vii. 380.

Khatāma cave, Hoshangābād District, Central Provinces, xiii. 182.

Khatao, tāluka in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 265-266.

Khataulī, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xv. 266.

Khatīks, poulterers and gardeners, in Alīgarh, v. 212; Chhindwāra, x. 210; Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21.

Khātis, cultivators, in Bhopāl, viii. 133; Indore, xiii. 341; Rohri, Sind, xxi.

Khātmāndū, capital of Nepāl. Kātmāndu.

Khatola, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Chhatarpur, x. 200.

Khattaks, Pathan tribe, in Kohat, xv. 345; Teri tahsīl, xxiii. 281-282.

Khattan, petroleum springs, iii. 139. Khattars, agricultural class, in Attock, vi. 134.

Khattrīs, trading caste in the Punjab, iv.

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Khed, town in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 266-267.

Khed, tāluka in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xv. 267.

Khed, village in Ratnāgiri District, Bom-

bay, xv. 267.

Kheda, District in Bombay. See Kaira. Kheiri, village in Midnapore District, Bengal. See Kedgeree.

Khekrā, town in Meerut District, United

Provinces, xv. 267.

Khelāt, State in Baluchistān. See Kalāt. Khem Karan, town in Lahore District,

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Khem Karan, Jat leader, Churaman joined forces with, viii. 75; Sūraj Mal captured fort of Bharatpur from and killed him (1733), viii. 76. Khem Sāvant I, Bhonsla, ruler of Sāvant-

vādi (1627-40), xxii. 151. Khem Sāvant II, ruler of Sāvantvādi (1675-1709), xxii. 151-152; overran Vengurla and seized and plundered Dutch factory (1696), xxiv. 307. Khem Sāvant III, the Great, ruler of

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Khem Sāvant IV, ruler of Sāvantvādi (c. 1812-38), xxii. 152. Khem Singh Bedi, Bābā Sir, exertions

on behalf of female education in Rawalpindi, xxi. 271.

Khemrāj Chaube, rule in Pannā (1777), xix. 401.

Khen dynasty, rule in Assam, vi. 25; Kāmarūpa, x. 381; Rangpur, xxi. 224. Khengar, rule over Cutch (1540), xi.

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Kāntha, xvii. 17. Kherāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, 268.

Kherālu, tāluka in Kadi prānt, Baroda, xv. 268.

Kherālu, town in Baroda, xv. 268.

Kherāpati, temple to, at Manāsa, Central India, xvii. 109.

Kherāvāda, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 268, xvii. 14.

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Kherī, town in Kherī District, United

Provinces, xv. 275.

Kheri-Rājāpur, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Ĉentral India, xv. 275, xvii.

Khermāta, goddess of the earth or the village, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27

Kherwara, British cantonment in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xv. 275-276.

Kherwari, most important language of the Munda family, i. 383.

Kherwāsa, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xv. 276, xvii. 99.

Khesāri or trisāri, chickling vetch (Lathyrus sativus), iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245, 248; Cooch Behär, x. 384; Gayā, xii. 201; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Palāmau, xix. 340; Sāran, xxii. 88; Tippera, xxiii. 384.

Khetapai Nārāyan Devasthān, temple at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90.

Khetla-kā-sthān, temple at Nādol, Rājputāna, xviii. 283.

Khetrānī, language spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287.

Khetrāns, inhabitants of Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175.

Khetri, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, with copper mines, xv. 276. Khetur, village in Rājshāhi District,

Eastern Bengal, xv. 277. Khewra, salt mines in Jhelum District,

Punjab. See Mayo Mine. Khiaoda, thakurāt in Gwalior Residency,

Central India, xii. 417, xv. 277. Khiaoda Man, received grant of villages

in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xxiv. 120.

Khīchī, clan of Chauhān Rājputs, built fort at Chhabra (fifteenth century), x. 196; chiefs in Garha, xii. 161; Khilchipur, xv. 278; rule in Rāghugarh, xxi. 34.

Khiching, village in Mayurbhanj State, Orissa, xv. 277.

Khijadia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, 277.

Khijadia Dosāji, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, 277.

Khijadia Najani, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, 277.

Khilchipur State, mediatized chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 277-279.

Khilchipur, capital of State in Central India, xv. 279.

Khiljī dynasty. See Khaljī.

Khipro, tāluka of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xv. 279.

Khirad Afrōz, Urdū prose work by Hafīz-ud-dīn, ii. 429.

Khirasra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, 279.

Khirka Mubarak, Sunni mosque at Kand-

ahār, xiv. 374. Khirpai, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, xv. 279.

Khitri, Hindu caste, in Sind, viii. 307 Khizr Khān, son of Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī,

Chitor fort granted to (1303), x. 299. Khizr Khān, Saiyid king of Delhi (1414-21), ii. 367, 369; march against Mahābat Khān (1415), ix. 35; jāgīrs granted to, by Timur, xiv. 74; acquired supreme power at Delhi (1414), xiv. 75; governor of Multan, xviii. 26; captured Delhi and founded Saiyid dynasty, xviii. 26; reinstated at Multan, xx. 267; plundered Nārnaul (1411), xviii. 380; Pākpattan scene of two victories of, over Delhi court (1401 and 1405), xix. 333; rule in the Punjab, xx. 267; failed to take Budaun, xxi. 305; besieged Idrīs Khān in Rohtak fort (1410), xxi. 321; conferred Sahāranpur on Saiyid Salīm (1414), xxi. 369; defeated Sārang Khān at Sirhind (1420), xxiii. 21.

Khizr Khwāja, Arab hero, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236. Khizrābād, name given to Chitor fort by

Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, x. 299.

Khodiar, goddess of the Kolis, xv. 388. Khoh, ancient capital in Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302.

Khojak, historic pass across Khwāja Amran, Baluchistan, xv. 279-280.

Khojankhera, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency,

Central India, xv. 280, xvii. 99. Khojas, Muhammadan trading class, i. 438; in Bombay City, viii. 413; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Lahore, xvi. 99; Las Bela, Baluchistan, xvi. 146; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 29; Pasni, Baluchistān,

xx. 22; Punjab, xx. 288.

Khokhars, agricultural tribe in Punjab, Bahāwalpur, vi. 198; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jullundur, xiv. 225-226; country round Lahore devastated by (1205), xvi. 106; Lahore taken by (1342, 1394), xvi. 107; in Montgomery, xvii. 412; Multān, xviii. 28; Punjab, xx. 288; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Thal, xxiii. 286.

Kholāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār, xv. 280.

Khond, or Kandh, language of the Andhra group of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Angul, Orissa, v. 377; Ganjām, xii. 147; Kālāhandī State, xiv. 293; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.

Khondmals, subdivision of Angul District.

Orissa, xv. 283-284.

Khonds, aboriginal tribe, i. 309; language, i. 381; human sacrifice among.

Local notices : In Angul, Orissa, v. Balligudā, Ganjām, vi. 258; 377; Baud, Orissa, vii. 134; Bissameuttack, Vizagapatam, viii. 249; Central Provinces, x. 26; Daspalla, Orissa, xi. 194; Ganjām, xii. 148; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Gunupur, Vizagapatam, xii. 390; Jeypore estate, Vizagapatam, xiv. 103; rising of, in Kālāhandī (1882), xiv. 293, xv. 282-283; in Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Khondmals, Angul, xv. 283; the Māliahs, Madras, xvii. 88; Nayāgarh, Orissa, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255, 257; rising of, in Patnā State (1869), xx. 71, 72; Purī, xx. 402; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.

Khonoma, village in Nāgā Hills District,

Assam, xv. 284.

Khorāsānis, cultivating class, in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 99.

Khosas, Baloch tribe, in Upper Sind Frontier District, Bombay, xxiv. 278, 279, 280; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; incursions into Cutch (1825), xxii. 400; in Sind, xxii. 407.

Khost, coal-field in Baluchistan, iii. 137,

138, 164, 165.

Khost Khoram, peak in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 48. Khot, building at Kātmāndu, Nepāl, scene

of massacre (1846), xv. 188. Khottā dialect. See Kārmālī.

Khottā Bangalā dialect. See Kārmālī.

Khowai, river of Assam, xv. 284. Khowar, Pisacha language, i. 356; spoken in Chitrāl, x. 303.

Khuda Bakhsh Khan Bahadur, Maulvi, founder of Oriental Library at Patna, xx. 69.

Khudābād, ruined town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xv. 284.

Khudādād, Shāhzāda, besieged Dūngarpur (nineteenth century), xi. 385.

Khudādād Khān, Mīr, rule in Kalāt (1857-93), vi. 277, 279; abdicated (1893), vi. 280; Jhalawan, xiv. 110; Kachhi, xiv. 249; quarrels with Azād Khān, in Khārān, xv. 248; rebellion against, xvi. 146; expedition against the Marris (1859), xvii. 211; defeated Brāhuis near Mastung (1871), xxii. 99; settlement with Sir Robert Sandeman at Mastung (1876), xxii. 99.

Khudāganj, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xv. 284-285.

Khudāwand Khān, Habshī, governor of

Māhūr (fifteenth century), xxi. 304; Wün under, xxiv. 390.

Khudāwand Khān, Turkish soldier in service of the Gujarāt kings, planned and built Surat city (1540), xxiii. 165.

Khudāwand Khān Mahdavī, built mosque at Fathkhelda (1581), xii. 86; built mosque at Rohankhed (1582), xxi. 304. Khudian, town in Lahore District, Punjab,

xv. 285.

Khudu Khel, expeditions against (1859 and 1898), xix. 158, 209.

Khugiānis, Afghān tribe in Jalālābād, xiv.

Khuldābād, tāluk in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 285.

Khuldābād, village in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, with tomb of Aurangzeb, xv. 285.

Khulnā, District in Presidency Division. Bengal, xv. 285-293; physical aspects, 286-287; history, 287; population, 287-289; agriculture, 289-290; forests, 290; trade and communications, 290-201; famine, 201-202; administration, 292-293; education, 293; medical, 293. Khulnā, subdivision in Khulnā District,

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Khumāns of Kherdi, rule in Jasdan State, Kāthiāwār (seventeenth century), xiv.

Khiin, language of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 394.

Khunari ('bloody' wicket), in walls of Amraotī, v. 314.

Khūni-darwāza ('gate of blood'), gate of Chanderi fort, x. 163.

Khunti, subdivision in Ranchi District, Bengal, xv. 294-295.

Khunti, village in Ranchi District, Bengal, xv. 295. Khurai, tahsīl in Saugor District, Central

Provinces, xv. 295.

Khurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xv. 295. Khurdā, subdivision in Purī District, Ben-

gal, xv. 295–296.

Khurdā, village in Purī District, Bengal, residence of hereditary superintendent of temple of Jagannath, xv. 296. Khuria, plateau in Jashpur State, Central

Provinces, xv. 296.

Khurja, tahsīl in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xv. 296-297 Khurja, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xv. 297; pottery, iii.

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Khushāb, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xv. 298; meteorology, i. 149, 150. Khushāl Singh, Mursān Estate granted to (c. 1700), xviii. 43.

Khushbāgh, cemetery near Murshidābād,

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Khusrū, Prince, Jahangīr's eldest son, tomb at Allahābād, v. 239-240; rebellion, xvi. 108, xx. 268; attempt to seize throne at Agra, xxiv. 152; flight through Karnāl (1606), xv. 50.

Khusrū, Shāh, Nāsir-ud-dīn, usurper of throne of Delhi (1320), ii. 368.

Khusrū Shāh, or Malik, made Lahore the seat of government (1153), xvi. 106; captured Lahore from Muhammad of Ghor (1181), xix. 151; surrendered Lahore to Shahāb-ud-dīn, xx. 264.

Khusrū Bāgh palace, Rāmpur, xxi. 189. Khutāhan, tahsīl in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xv. 298.

Khuzdār, principal place in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xv. 298-299.

Khwābgāh ('sleeping-place'), building at Fatehpur Sīkri, xii. 85; at Lahore, xvi. 108.

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Khwāja-kī Masjid, building at Gaur, ii. 189, 192.

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Khyber, historic pass leading from Peshāwar into Afghānistān, xv. 299-303. Khyeng, language of the Southern Chin

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Kiānian Maliks, tombs found in Khārān, Baluchistān, attributed to, xv. 248.

Kichhaunchha, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xv. 304.

Kidderpore, quarter of Calcutta containing

the docks, ix. 271, 272, 274. Kidderzai, section of Largha Shirānis, expedition against (1890), xix. 210.

Kielhorn, Professor, Vikrama legend dis-

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Kīlakarai, seaport in Madura District,

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Kila, near Delhi, ii. 126, 129, 198. Kilimanur, petty principality in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 305-306.

Kiling, river in Nowgong District, Assam. See Umiām.

Kīl-Muttugūr, tablet, ii. 51, 52.

Kilpauk, European quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.

Kimedi Rājā, Hindol formed into principality by members of family of, xiii. 135. Kinchinjunga, peak in Eastern Himālayas,

Nepāl, xv. 306, xix. 26. Kindat, subdivision and township in

Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma,

Kindat, town in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xv. 306-307.

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King, Sir George, system for sale of quinine, iii. 222-223.

King, Dr., of the Geological Survey, discovery of coal in Hyderabad State (1872), xiii. 261.

King, Messrs. John & Co., Engineers and Founders, branch at Barākar, vi. 426; Howrah, Burdwan, ix. 97.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, at Guindy, near Madras, xvi. 386.

King Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii.

Kingfishers (Halcyones), i. 248.

Kinloch, Captain, dispatched with small force to aid the Rājā of Pātan in Nepāl

(1768), xix. 33. Kinloch, Lieutenant, murdered by the

Jaimukhts (1879), xvi. 50. Kinu, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xv. 307.

Kinwat, tāluk in Adilābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 307.

Kīragrāma, village in Almorā District, United Provinces. See Baijnath.

Kirākat, tahsīl in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xv. 307.

Kirāntī, group of languages in the Himā-

layas, i. 386-387; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 42.

Kirāntis, tribe in Nepāl, xix. 41.

Kiraolī, tahsīl in Agra District, United Provinces, xv. 307-308.

Kirārs, agricultural caste, in Bhopāl, viii. 134; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Gwalior, xii. 428; Nāgpur, xviii. 310.

Kīrat Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23. Kīrat Sāgar, lake at Mahobā, x. 163, xvii.

Kīrat Singh, last Chandel Rājā, put to death by Islām Shāh (1545), ix. 70.

Kīrat Singh, Mahārāj Rānā, rule in Dholpur State (1806-36), xi. 324.

Kirātārjunīya, the, Sanskrit poem by Bhāravi (sixth century), ii. 240. Kirātas, rule in Nepāl, xix. 30.

Kīrati Chand, ruler of Nainī Tāl (1488-1503), xviii. 324.

Kīratpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xv. 308.

Kiri Singh, Rājā of Shekhūpura (ob. 1906), xxii. 270.

Kiria, criminal tribe in Thar and Parkar, Sind, xxiii. 310.

Kirkee, town and cantonment in Poona District, Bombay, xv. 308; scene of

battle (1817), ii. 444, 495. Kirkpatrick, Colonel, mission dispatched under, to Nepal (1792), xix. 33-34.

Kirli, petty State in the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 147, xv. 308.

Kirpa Rām, Dīwān, governor of Kashmīr under Ranjīt Singh, Kunjāh the residence of, xvi. 27.

Kīrthar Range, boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, xv. 308-309. Kīrthar (geological) stage, i. 92, 93.

Kirthi Pāl, Chauhān Rao, took Jālor and made it his capital (end of twelfth century), xiv. 30.

Kīrti Chandra, rule in Burdwān (1702-40), ix. 101; conquered Chandrakonā and Bardā, ix. 101, x. 169.

Kīrti Shāh, Rājā Sir, rule in Tehrī State (1894), xxiii. 270.

Kirtti Stambh, ancient building at Chitor, x. 299

Kirtti Varmma I, rule in Bundelkhand (1049-1100), ix. 69.

Kīrttibās Ojhā, author of Bengali recension of the Rāmāyana (sixteenth century), ii. 421.

Kīrtti-Nārāyana temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.

Kīrttivarmā I, Chalukya king (566-597), ii. 327; Magadha subdued by, xvi. 409. Kīrttivarmā II, Chalukya king (746-760), ii. 329; charter on copper (757), ii. 27-28; record at Pattadakal, ii. 43.

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Kishan Bhat, founder of Mahānubhāva

sect, xxi. 301.

Kishan Ram, murdered (1830), ix. 82. Kishan Singh, Kishangarh founded (1611),

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ishan Singh, Rājā of Bāghal (1875), vi. 184.

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Kishanganj, town in Purnea District, Ben-

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Kishangarh, capital of Kishangarh State,

Rājputāna, xv. 317-318.

Kishen Cotton-Spinning Mill, Delhi, xi. 240.

Kishen Prasad Bahadur, Maharaja Sir, Peshkār, minister of Hyderābād State (1901), xiii. 243.

Kishkindha, legendary visit of Rama to, xiii. 235.

Kishm, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.

Kishor Dās Karmakār, gun at Murshid-

ābād cast by, xviii. 56. Kishor Sagar, lake in Kotah city, xv. 425. Kishor Singh I, chief of Kotah (1670-86),

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Kistna, river of Southern India, i. 45, iii.

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Kistna Canals, canal system of Kistna delta, iii. 331, 332, 338, 355, xv. 336-

Kistnagiri, hill composing part of Gingee fortress, South Arcot, xii. 243.

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Kites (Milvus), i. 253.

Kitolo, chief of the Little Kushans, founded kingdom of Gandhāra (425), i. 306; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 150; Punjab, xx. 262.

Kitthayi Island. See Kisseraing.

Kittur, village and fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 337; outbreak in which British officers were killed (1824), xv. 337; inscription, ii. 56. Kiūnthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab.

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Kizilbāshis, Persian race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Istālif, xiii. 371.

Klangdong, upper reaches of Dhaleswari river, Assam, xv. 337.

Klangklangs, tribe in Chin Hills, x. 273,

Klein, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242-243.

Knight, Mr., Where Three Empires meet, quoted on Ladakh, xvi. 89, 90. Knives. See Cutlery.

Knox, Captain, Resident in Nepal (1802-3), xix. 34.

Koch kingdom, established by Biswa Singh, vi. 25; in Assam, vi. 43; rule in Cooch Behar, x. 381-382; Gauhāti included in (sixteenth century), xii. 184; overran Rangpur, xxi. 224.

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Kod, tāluka in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xv. 337-338.

Kodā, dialect of the Mundā language, i.

Kodachādri, mountain in Mysore, xv. 338, xviii. 296, xxii. 282.

Kodagas, tribe. See Coorg.

Kodagu, vernacular name of Coorg, xv. 338.

Kodagu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Coorg, xi.

Kodaikānal, tāluk in Madura District,

Madras, xv. 338.

Kodaikānal, sanitarium in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338-339; observatory, i. 106.

Kodangal, tāluk in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 339-340.

Kodangal, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 340.

Kodangibetta, peak in Coorg, xv. 340. Kodaung, hilly tract in Möngmit State, Upper Burma, xv. 340.

Kodinār, town in Amreli prānt, Baroda,

xv. 340.

Kodon, a small millet (Paspalum scrobiculatum), iii. 98; cultivated in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Balliā, vi. 253; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Baroda, vii. 46; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359-360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35-36; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Cen tral India, x. 200; Chhindwara, x. 209; Chhuikhadan, Central Provinces, x. 216; Drug, xi. 369-370; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ghazīpur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335–336; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairagarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 28; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāmau, xix. 340; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 29; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rajpīpla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 295; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seoni, xxii. 170; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; United Provinces, xxiv. 181. Koenig, botanical collections of, in Madras,

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Kohāt, tahsīl in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 350-351.

Kohāt, town and cantonment in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 351-352; arts and manufactures. iii. 190, 199, 211.

Kohāt Pass Afrīdis, expedition against

(1850), xix. 208.

Kohāt Salt Quarries, North-West Frontier Province, i. 93, iii. 159, iv. 251, xv. 351. Koh-i-Bāba, mountain range in Afghānistān, xv. 352.

Koh-i-Mārān, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xxii. 98. Kohīmā, subdivision in Nāgā Hills Dis-

trict, Assam, xv. 352-353. Kohīmā, head-quarters of Nāgā Hills District, Assam, with cantonment, xv. 353. Koh-i-Patandar, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.

Kohīr, former tāluk in Hyderābād State.

See Bīdar *Tāluk*. Kohīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād,

xv. 353. Kohistan, hilly country in Karachi District,

Sind, xv. 353-354. Kohistān, hilly country in Kābul province, Afghānistān, xiv. 241.

Kohistānī, language of Swāt and Upper Indus, i. 364, 371, 397. Kohistānis, tribe in Kābul, xiv. 241.

Koh-i-Sultān, extinct volcano in Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120.

Kohlīs, caste, in Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153. Kohlu, tahsīl in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xv. 354.

Kohlus, tribe on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360. Koil, town and tahsil in Aligarh District, United Provinces, usually called Aligarh, xv. 354; history, v. 209-211.

Koilābhūtis, dancers in Gondwāna, xii.

Koilkonda, former tāluk in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 354. Koilkuntla, tāluk in Kurnool District,

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Koirao, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189. Koirīs, cultivating caste, in Assam, vi. 157; Balliā, vi. 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhangā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzī-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii.

395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190. Koitūr. See Gonds.

Kokai Mahal, building at Narod, Central India, xviii. 381.

Koknas, or Koknis, tribe, in Bānsda, Bombay, vi. 404; the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 146.

Koktheinnayon pagoda, near Salin, Minbu,

Burma, xvii. 348.

Kol, generic name applied by Hindus to Munda, Ho, and Oraon tribes of Bengal,

Kol, demon, slain by Balarama, v. 209,

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Kol language. See Mundā.

Kolāba, District in Bombay, xv. 355-368; physical aspects, 355-357; history, 357-359; population, 359-361; agriculture 361-363; forests, 363-364; trade and communications, 364-365; famine, 365-366; administration, 366-367; education, 367-368; medical, 368; Jewish colony, i. 441.

Kolachel, seaport in Travancore State,

Madras, xv. 368.

Kolair, lake in Madras. See Colair. Kolāla, ancient name of Kolār, Mysore,

xv. 378.

Kolāmī, Gondī dialect, i. 379, 381-382; spoken in Berar, vii. 378; Wun, xxiv. 392. Kolāms, aboriginal tribe, in Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Berār, vii. 379; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392.

Kolār, District in Mysore, xv. 368-376; physical aspects, 368-370; history, 370-371; population, 371-372; agriculture, 372-374; trade and communications, 374; famine, 374; administration, 374-375; education, 375-376; medical, 376; gold-field, iii. 141-142; coal-field, iii. 166.

Kolār, tāluk in Kolār District, Mysore,

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Kolār, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 378-379.

Kolār band of schistose rocks, Mysore, xviii. 165.

Kolār Gold Fields, city in Kolār District, Mysore, iii. 141–142, xv. 376–378. Kolāramma temple, Kolār, Mysore, xv.

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Kolattiri Rājā, Cannanore capital of, ix.

Kolhan, Government estate in Singhbhum District, Bengal, xv. 379-380.

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Kolhāpur, capital of Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xv. 386-387; crystal casket found,

Kolhāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār.

See Kholāpur.

Kolhāti, tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115.

Kolīs, tribe in Western India; total number, i. 498; chiefly in Bombay Presidency, xv. 387-390; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Baoni, Central India, vi. 415; Bāriya, Bombay, vii. 20; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Bombay City, viii. 402, 412; Broach, ix. 21, 22; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Ghod, Poona, threatened by (1839), xii. 233; turbulence of, in Gujarāt, xii. 352; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii.378; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii.315; Idar, Bombay, xiii. 326; Indur, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Janjīra, Bombay, xiv. 59; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177, 178; Kolāba, xv. 360; Konkan and Deccan, xv. 389; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, held by, xx. 150; Poona, xx. 168, 169, 170 ; Řewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Sholapur, xxii. 298; Sind, viii. 307, xxii. 407; Sirpur Tandur, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 169; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 309, 310; Tungar, Thana, xxiv. 62; Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 318.

Kolīs, Himālayan tribe, in Chamba, x. 131; Mandi, xvii. 155; Simla, xxii. 379. Kolkai, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, former capital and seaport, xv. 387.

Kollaimalais, hill range in Salem District, Madras, xv. 390.

Kollangod, town in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.

Kollans, caste, in Travancore, xxiv. o. Kollas, blacksmiths, in Coorg, xi. 28.

Kollegāl, tāluk in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391. Kollegal, town in Coimbatore District,

Madras, xv. 391.

Kollūr, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219. Kols, caste, in Allahābād, v. 231; Andamans, v. 361; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Hos joined (1831-2), xxiii. 5; in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Mirzāpur, xvii. 364, 370; Nimār, Central India, xix. 118; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284.

Koltās, cultivating caste, murdered by

Khonds in Kālāhandī, Bengal, xv. 282-283; in Sambalpur, xxii. 9.

Kolvān, former name of Shāhāpur, Thāna,

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Komans, shepherd caste. See Idaiyans. Komāra Rāma, traditional builder of remains at Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi.

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Komatis, trading caste in Southern India, iii. 302; in South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bāsim, vii. 100; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ganjām, xii. 152; Gubbi, Mysore, xii. 345; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kistna, xv. 324; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvii. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 427; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiii. 360.

Kommaras, potters, in Lingsugur, Hyder-

ābād, xvi. 164.

Komulmair, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. See Kumbhalgarh.

Kon ravines, neolithic implements found

in, ii. 91.

Konārak, ruined temple in Purī District, Orissa, ii. 179, 180, xv. 391-392, xx. 402. Konbaung Min. See Tharrawaddy, Prince. Konch. See Kunch.

Kondadoras, tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv.

Kondalwādi, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 392.

Kondamudi, inscription, ii. 59.

Kondāne, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 392-393; caves, ii. 162.

Kondapalli, town and hill-fortress in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 393.

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Kondavīd, village and hill-fortress in Guntūr District, Madras, xv. 393. Kondkā, State in Central Provinces. See

Chhuīkhādān. Kondochates, Greek name for Great Gandak river, xii. 125.

Kongālvas, rule in North Coorg, xi. 9-10. Kongnoli, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 393-394.

Kongu, dynasty in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 358; Salem, xxi. 398.

Kongudēsarājākkal, the, Tamil chronicle, ii. 6-7.

Konher, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Saptashring made by, xxii, 80-81.

shring made by, xxîl. 80-81. Konher Rao Trimbak Patvardhan of Kurandväd, defeated at Bhoj by Yesājī Sindhia (1773), viii. 121.

Köning, Henry, founder of Swedish Company (1731), ii. 466.

Konkan, tract below Western Ghāts south

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Konkani temple at Mattancheri, Cochin,

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Konkanis, caste, in Bombay City, viii. 412; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28. Konnūr, village in Belgaum District, Bom-

Konnūr, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, xv. 395– 396; inscription, ii. 9–10.

Kooshtea, town in Nadia District, Bengal. See Kushtia.

Kopāganj, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 396-397.

Kopargaon, tāluka of Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xv. 397.

Kopilas, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.

Kopili, river of Assam. See Kapili. Koppa, tāluk in Kadūr District, Mysore, xv. 397-398.

Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xv. 398.

Korā, ancient town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 398.

Korābar, estate in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. See Kurābar.

Korachas, Koramas, or Koravas, nomadic class, in Anantapur, v. 346; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 171; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 200, 255; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286.

Korai, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.

Koramas, tribe. See Korachas.

Korampur, ancient name of Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.

Korangi, village in Godāvari District, Madras. See Coringa.

Korapula, river in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 398-399.

Koraput, subdivision and tahsīl in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.

Koraput, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.

Koras, aboriginal tribe, in Mānbhūm, xvii. 115.

Koras, tribe, in Andamans, v. 360. Koras, fishermen, in Baluchistān, Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.

Koratla, town in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 399.



Koravas, tribe. See Korachas. Korbā, coal-field in Central Provinces, x.

Koreā, tributary State in Central Provinces, xv. 399-402.

Koregaon, tāluka in Sātāra District.

Bombay, xv. 402. Koregaon, village in Poona District, Bombay, scene of battle (1818), xv. 402.

Koregaon lake, in Sholapur District, Bombay, xxii. 300, 301.

Korh, tahsīl in Mirzāpur District, United

Provinces, xv. 402-403.

Koris, weavers and labourers, in Agra, v. 77; Alīgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Dehra Dun, xi. 215; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Muttra, xviii. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.

Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellichpur, Berar, xii. 13; by Korkūs, xv. 405; in Nimār, xix. 110.

Korkūs, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403-405; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betul, viii. 9, 10; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwara, x. 208; Ellichpur, Berär, xii. 13; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Melghāt, Berār, xvii. 290; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132.

Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāmau, xix. 339.

Korwai, chiefship in Bhopal Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 405-406.

Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palamau, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.

Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and

Chhattīsgarh, xv. 406-407.

Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inām and Kosam Khirāj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii. 48.

Kosas, Sanskrit dictionaries, ii. 264. Kosgi, town in Gulbarga District, Hyder-

ābād, xv. 407.

Koshārab, Kshattriya, origin of Koil ascribed to, v. 209, 217.

Koshtīs, weavers, in Berār, vii.393; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.

Kosi, river of Nepāl and North Bengal, xv. 407-408.

Kosī, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xv. 408-409.

Kosigi, town in Bellary District, Madras, xv. 409.

Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, XV. 409-410.

Kot Kapūra, town in Farīdkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.

Kot Nurpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.

Kot Pūtli, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3-4.

Kota, language of the Dravidian family, spoken in the Nīlgiris, i. 379, 381.

Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nilgiris, Madras, xv. 410.

Kotah, State in Rajputana, xv. 410-424; physical aspects, 410-412; history, 412-415; population, 415-417; agriculture, 417-418; trade and communications, 418-419; famine, 420; administration, 420-423; education, 423-424; medical,

Other references: Contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.

Kotah, capital of State in Rājputāna, xv. 424-425; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 193, 202, 211, 244.

Kotah-Jhālawār Agency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xv. 426.

Kotālpur, ancient name for Dharmkot, Ferozepore, xi. 300.

Kota-Māleri, geological series, i. 84. Kotappakonda shrine, near Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373. Kotāria, town in Udaipur State, Rājput-

āna. See Kothāria.

Kotas, artisans and musicians, in the Nīlgiris, xix. 92.

Kotāyam, tāluk and town in Malabar District, Madras. See Kottayam.

Kotchändpur, town in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 1.

Kotda, or Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwar, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 1.

Kotda Nāyāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 1.

Kotda Pitha, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 1.

Kotdwāra, town in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xvi. 1-2.

Kotebetta, mountain in Coorg, xvi. 2. Koteshwar, festival, held at Kadod, Broach,

Koteshwar Mahādeo, temple on Arasur Hills, Bombay, v. 400.

Kotgarh, pargana and sub-tahsīl in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 2.

Kotgarh, sub-tahsīl in Simla District, Punjab. See Kotkhai-cum-Kotgarh.

Kothāria, town and estate in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xvi. 2. Kothāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom-

bay, xv. 166, xvi. 2. Kothī, petty sanad State in Baghelkhand Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xvi.

Kothī, capital of State in Central India, xvi. 3.

Kothī palace, Rewāh, Central India, xxi. 289.

Kothideh, bhūmiāt in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvi. 3.

Koti, fief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xvi. 3. Kõtibrahmānda-sundarī, the, Oriyā poem by Upēndra Bhanja, ii. 432.

Kotila, tomb of Mubārak Shāh, ii. 183. Kotīputta-Kassapagotta, Buddhist missionary, ii. 36, 44, 54.

Kotkhai-cum-Kotgarh, sub-tahsīl in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 3.

Kotla, State in Punjab. See Maler Kotla. Kotra, British cantonment in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 4.

Kotra Basappa, gurū. See Basappa Linga-

swāmi.

Kotrang, town in Hooghly District, Ben-

gal, xvi. 4-5. Kotri, subdivision and tāluka in Karāchi

District, Sind, xvi. 5. Kotri, town and railway junction in Ka-

rāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5. Kottapatam, town in Guntur District, Madras, xvi. 5-6.

Kottapatti pass, Salem, xxi. 396.

Kottār, suburb of Nāgercoil, Travancore

State, Madras, xvi. 4. Kottayam, tāluk in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 6.

Kottayam, town in Travancore State, Madras, xvi. 6-7.

Kottiyas, caste, in Vizagapatam, xxiv.

Kottūru, town in Bellary District, Madras, with Lingayat temple, xvi. 7-8; inscription, ii. 52.

Kotwālī Darwāza, gateway at Gaur, ii. 192. Kotwar, hill in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xiv. 67, xvi. 8.

Kovilam, village in Chingleput District, Madras. See Covelong.

Kovilpatti, village in Tinnevelly District,

Madras. See Koilpatti. Koweit, in Persian Gulf, British relations

with, iv. III.

Koya, Koyī, or Kuī, dialect of the Dravidian family, i. 381; spoken in Godāvari District, xii. 287; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.

Koyākhai, branch of the Kātjurī river, Orissa, xvi. 432.

Koyās, or Koyis, aboriginal tribe, in Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Godāvari District, xii. 287; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Mahbūbābād, Hyderābād, xvii. 1; Pāloncha, Warangal, xix. 374; Polavaram, Godāvari, xx. 159; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360. See also Khonds,

Koyas, aristocratic caste in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87.

Koyis, tribe. See Koyās.

Kozhak, pass in Baluchistān. See Khojak.

Kramins, tribe in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139. Kratuka, ancient name for Gadag, xii. 119.

Kremins, tribe in Gilgit, xii. 240.

Krick, M., French missionary, expedition to Rimā, Mishmi Hills (1851), murdered (1854), xvii. 378.

Krishna, District and river in Madras. See Kistna.

Krishna, incarnation of Vishnu, i. 423; cult and literature of, i. 424, ii. 421-425; as local god of flocks and herds, i. 424.

Local notices: Rāsh-pūrnima festival in honour of, Alawakhawa, Dinajpur, v. 205; shrine at Ambalapulai, Travancore, v. 288; Rukminī carried off from Amraotī before her marriage with Sisupāla, v. 314; hair of, offered at shrine of Ambā Bhawāni, v. 400; places mentioned in story of, identified with places in Assam, vi. 23; Naraka killed, vi. 24; wars with Bana Rājā, the Asura king of Kāmarūpa, vi. 425; marriage with Rukminī, vii. 365; shrine at Beyt, Kāthiāwār, of his four wives and mother, viii. 18; supposed to have spent youth at Brindaban, Muttra, ix. 17; Sahajānand worshipped as, x. 196; temple at Dākor, Kaira, xi. 124; footprint in rock at Aswakrānta, xii. 184; supposed to have resided at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280; temple at Guruvāyūr, Malabar, xii. 414; Kāmārhāti, Twenty-four Parganas, xiv. 326; spent childhood at Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427; temple at Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290; image at Nāthdwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 415; Muttra birthplace of, xviii. 72; visit to Than, Kathiawar, xxiii. 288; Bhat Kund traditional scene of death of, xxiii. 74; temple at Viramgam, Ahmadabad, xxiv.

Krishna I, Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed (760-83), built Kailās temple at Ellora, vi. 142, xii. 22.

Krishna II, Rāshtrakūta king (877-915), ii. 331.

Krishna III, Rāshtrakūta king (940-71), ii. 332; grant, ii. 59; Kandahār, Hyderābād, fort possibly connected with, xviii.

350. Krishna II, Yadava king (1247-60), ii.

341. Krishna, Yādava prince, founder of Mysore family (1399), xviii. 177-178. Krishna Bai, temple at Mahābaleshwar,

Sātāra, xvi. 426; shrine at Maheshwar, Central India, completed (1833), xvii.10. Krishna Chandra, Rajendra Bahadur of Nadiā (1757), xviii. 274.

Krishna Chedi, rule in Kālinjar, vi. 186. Krishna Dēva, Vijayanagar Rāya (1509-30), ii. 346-347, xviii. 175, xxiv. 311; the Amuktamālyada by, ii. 437; weirs

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Krishna Kunwari, daughter of Rana of Udaipur, struggle between Jaipur and Jodhpur chiefs for hand of (c. 1800),

xxiv. 92.

Krishna Misra, author of the Prabodhachandrodaya, a Sanskrit allegorical play, ii. 249-250.

Krishna Mürti, Sir P. N., Dīwān of Mysore

(1901–6), xviii. 186.

Krishna Rājā III, idol removed from Terakanāmbi to Mysore, xxiii. 281.

Krishna Rājā, Dodda, of Mysore (1713-31), xviii. 180.

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Krishnagar, head-quarters of Nadiā District, Bengal, noted for manufacture of clay figures, xvi. 8-9.

Krishnagiri, tāluk in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.

Krishnagiri, town and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.

Krishnājī, Pāvāgarh surprised by (1727), xx. 80.

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Krishnājī Rao I, rule in Dewās State (1753), xi. 279.

Krishnājī Rao II, rule in Dewās State (1860), xi. 279.

Krishna-līlābhyudaya, the, Kanarese poem by Hari-dāsa, ii. 425.

Krishnarājpet, tāluk in Mysore District, Mysore, xvi. 9-10.

Kriyasakti Udaiyar, traditional founder of Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; of Penukonda, xx. 105.

Kshatrapas, power in Northern and Western India, viii. 279, 280; power in Central India destroyed by Chandra Gupta II, ix. 336; rule in Cutch (140-390), xi. 77; Kāthiāwār probably held, xv. 175; Ujjain in hands of, xxiv. 114.

Kshattriya, the warrior class of the four original Hindu castes or groups, i. 332; suppression by Brāhmans, i. 407; held superior to Brāhmans in Magadha, i. 408; rejection from ascetic fraternities, i. 408; involved in struggle against Buddhism, i. 422; popular legend of extinction by Brahmans, ii. 308.

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Kshemendra Vyāsadāsa, author of fables in Sanskrit verse (1037), ii. 252.

Kshemīsvara, poet, author of the Chandakausika, a Sanskrit drama (tenth century), ii. 249.

Kshīrchorā Gopināth temple, Remuna, Balasore, xxi. 278.

Kuar Gokhal Nāth Sahi Deo, built palaces at Doisānagar, xxi. 202.

Kuar, or Kunwar, Singh, rebel zamīndār of Shāhābād, xvii. 369; besieged Arrah (1857), vi. 5-6; besieged Azamgarh (1857), vi. 156; flight from Azamgarh and death crossing Ganges (1857), vi. 156; attempt to march through Rewah, xxi. 282.

Kūba, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay,

xv. 169, xvi. 10.

Kubācha, Nāsir-ud-dīn, ruler of Multān and lieutenant of Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak, contest for possession of Lahore, ii. 358-359, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; power over Sind, ii. 370.

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Kubera, Hindu god of wealth, ii. 233. Kuch Bihar, State in Bengal. See Cooch

Behär.

Kuchchimalligudi, temple at Aihole, ii. 175, 178.

Kuchiks, section of the Rind Baloch, in Bolān Pass, viii. 265.

Kuda, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, with Buddhist caves and inscriptions, xvi. 10.

Kudaldeskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.

Kūdali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.

Kūdalmānikkam, temple of, Irinjālakuda,

Cochin, xiii. 366.

Kudavakkals, cultivators, in Dhārwār, xi. Kudavāsal, town in Tanjore District,

Madras, xvi. 11. Kudchi, village in Belgaum District,

Bombay, xvi. 11. Kūdligi, tāluk in Bellary District, Madras,

xvi. 11-12.

Kudremukh, peak in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiv. 262, xvi. 12.

Kudsia Begam, of Bhopāl, Nawāb Jahāngīr Muhammad Khān besieged in Ashta by forces of (1837), vi. II; succession of Munīr Muhammad Khān under regency of, viii. 130-131; built Jāma Masjid at Bhopāl, viii. 143.

Kudut, old name for Myanaung, xviii. 108.

Kuhrām, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab. See Ghurām.

Kuī language. See Khond and Koyā. Kūienjū tribe. See Khonds.

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Kūkas, fanatical sect, outbreak in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201.

Kuki, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.

Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afrīdi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmīr, xv. 103; Khyber, xv. 303.

Kuki-Chin languages, i. 387-388, 393. Kukis, tribe. See Chins.

Kukshī, town in Dhar State, Central

India, xvi. 12-13.

Kula Chandra Singh, declared himself Rājā of Manipur (1890), xvii. 187; expedition against (1891), xvii. 188; transported to the Andamans, xvii.

Kulāchi, tahsīl in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province,

xvi. 13. Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.

Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. See Kaladan.

Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13-14.

Kulasekarapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xvi. 14.

Kuleswarī temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73.

Kulī, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512-43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339. Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Nār-

naul, Punjab, xviii. 381.

Kulin Brāhmans, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmīpāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.

Kulith, horse gram (Dolichos biflorus), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Poona, xx. 173; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46. See also Kulthi.

Kulittalai, tāluk in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.

Kulottunga Choladeva I. See Rajendra. Kulpahār, tahsīl in Hamīrpur District. United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.

Kulpahār, town in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.

Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi. 15.

Kulthi, horse gram (Dolichos biflorus), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. See also Kulith.

Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District. Punjab, xvi. 15.

Kulū, mountain tahsīl in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.

Kuluhā, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.

Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164.

Kumais, Shāh, shrine at Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347.

Kumalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rajputana. See Kumbhalgarh.

Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17-18. Kumār Gopāl Saran Nārāyan Singh, ruler

of part of Tekāri Rāj, Gayā (1886), xxiii. 274.

Kumār Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.

Kumār Pāl, temple at Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361.

Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.

Kumāra Vālmīki, author of a Kanarese version of the Rāmāyana, ii. 421.

Kumāradhāri, river in Southern India,

Kumāragupta I, Mahendra (413-455), ii.

Kumāragupta II, seal, ii. 32.

Kumāramuttu, built fort of Sāttūr, xii. 48. Kumārapāla of Gujarāt (1143-72), ii. 313. Kumāra-sambhava, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.

Kumāraswāmi, temple, near Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.

Kumārhāta, ancient name of Hālisahar. xiii. II.

Kumāri, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. See Comorin.

Kumārila, commentator on Mīmāmsā textbook, ii. 255.

Kumārila Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India,

Kumārkhāli, town in Nādia District, Bengal, xvi. 18.

Kumārpaiks, caste in North Kanara, xiv.

Kumaun, Division of United Provinces. xvi. 18-19; Nummulitic rocks found in, i. 92.

Kumaunīs, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167. Kumbakonam, tāluk in Tanjore District,

Madras, xvi. 20. Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20-

Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Hardwar, xiii. 52, 53. Kümbha, Jāt, founder of Kümher, Rāj-

putāna, xvi. 22. Kumbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khiljī (1440), xvii. 103-104;

Kümbhalgarh fort built by, iv. 22. Local references: Took possession of Ajmer and assassinated soon after, v. 141; Jai Stambh erected by (1442-9), x. 299; took refuge on Abu from Kutbud-dīn, xxiii. 30; in Udaipur, xxiv. 88-89.

Kumbhalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21-22.

Kumbhārli pass, in Western Ghāts, xii.

Kumbher, town in Rajputana. Ses Kum-

Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State

(seventeenth century), xii. 319. Kumbhoji II of Gondal, Dhorāji acquired from Junagarh (middle of eighteenth century), xi. 333; rule in Gondal, xii.

Kumhārs, potters, number in all India,

i. 498; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ambāla, v. 280; Ajmer-Merwara, v. 146; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Berār, vii. 393; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hoshiarpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 17; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Surat, xxiii. 158; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.

Kumhārsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.

Kumher, town in Bharatpur, Rajputana,

Kumilla, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. See Comilla. Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.

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hands of, xxi. 275. Kungrībingrī, peak in Himālayas, United

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Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi.

Kunti, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kutiyana said to have been derived from, xvi. 57.

Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hāngal, Dhār-

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Kunwar Pāl, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.

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Kurandvād, capital of State in Bombay, xvi. 29.

Kuravans, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Salem, xxi. 399; Travancore State, xxiv. 9

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Kushtia, town in Nadia District, Bengal, xvi. 57.

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Kosi.

Kusīnābha, legendary founder of Kanauj, xiv. 370.

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Kusum Sarovar, artificial lake at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280.

Kusumānjali, the, Sanskrit theological work by Udayanāchārya (c. 1200), ii. 256.

Kusumapura, Patna city identified with,

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Kutb-ud-din Sur, chief of Ghor (twelfth century), xii. 234.

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Kyaikto, town in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xvi. 60.

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Kyangin, town in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xvi. 60-61.

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Māgha, author of the Sisupāla-vadha, ii.

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Mahaban, mountain on the border of the North-WestFrontierProvince,identified with the Aornos of Alexander, xvi. 428. Mahābar, range of hills in Hazāribāgh

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Mahadeva, Seuna king, put to flight by Nārasimha III (c. 1280), xviii. 173. Mahādeva geological series in the Upper

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Mahādevapet, native quarter of Mercāra, Coorg, xvii. 292-293.

Mahadhammaraza, Toungoo brought into subjection by (1612), xxiii. 424.

Mahādjī Sindhia, Marāthā chief of Gwalior (ob. 1794), defeated at Panipat (1761), ii. 411; took Delhi and ruled the emperor (1788), ii. 412, 433, xi. 236; treaty of Salbai (1782), ii. 442, 443, 485; extension of dominions into Hindustan, ii. 443.

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Maham, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xvi. 430.

Mahāmagham, festival, held at Kumbakonam, xvi. 20-21.

Mahāmāva, image at Masār, Shāhābād, xvii, 214.

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Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, tomb at Gujrānwāla, xii. 363; war against Sāhib Singh, xii. 366; Miāni taken (1783), restored (1787), xvii. 316, xxiii. 214.

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Mahānadī group of Gondwāna rocks, iii.

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ern Bengal, xvi. 433. Mahananda, lake near Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 323.

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Mahārāigani, village in Sarān District. Bengal, xvi. 434.

Mahārājnagar, local name of Charkhārī. Central Provinces, xvi. 434.

Mahārājpur, village in Gwalior State, Central India, scene of battle (1843), xvi. 434-435.

Māhārām, petty State in Khasi Hills. Assam, xvi. 435.

Mahārāshtra, name given to the country in which the Marāthī language is spoken, and more especially to the Deccan in its most restricted sense, ii. 439, 444, xvi. 435-436.

Māhārāshtrī, ancient Prākrit dialect of Berar, mother of modern Marathi, i. 361, 372.

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Mahāsamund, tahsīl in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xvi. 436-437.

Mahāsarā, old name of Masār, xvii. 214. Mahāsthān, ancient shrine and fort in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, xvi.

Mahathaman, old township in Lower

Burma. See Hmawza.

Mahatpāl, or Mahatwār, town in the United Provinces. See Sahatwar.

Mahatpur. See Mehidpur.

Mahāvalis, power in Kolār, Mysore, till tenth century, xv. 370.

Mahāvastu, Sanskrit work of the Hīnayana school of Buddhism (second century B.C.), ii. 260.

Mahavellipur, village with temples in Madras. See Seven Pagodas.

Mahāvinyaka, sacred peak in Cuttack District, Bengal, xvi. 437-438.

Mahāvīra, founder of Jainism, i. 415, ii. 260, vii. 208-209, viii. 171; statue in Jain shrine at Bhojpur, viii. 121; image in temple near Gersoppa, xii. 212; enlightenment of, supposed to have taken place at Katās, xv. 151; temple of, at Nādol, xviii. 283; Pāwapuri traditional burial-place of, xx. 81.

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Mahbūb Alī Khān Bahādur, present Nizām of Hyderabad, son of Afzal-ud-daula

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Māhejī, village in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xvii. 8.

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Mahendra school, at Orchhā town, xix. 247.

Mahendra Singh, Rājā, Pāron held by (1899), xx. 8.

Mahendragiri, peak of Eastern Ghats in VOL. XXV.

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Mahesh, suburb of Serampore, Hooghly, xxii. 178.

Mahesh Dās Rāthor, connexion with Sītāmau, xxiii. 54.

Maheshrekha, subdivision in Howrah District, Bengal. See Ulubāria.

Maheshwar, historic town in Indore State. Central India, xvii. 8–10.

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Mahesrī, or Maheshwarī, trading caste, subdivision of Mahājans, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Bīkaner, viii. 209; Central India, ix. 353; Jodhpur, xiv. 180; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.

Mahesvaranāga, Mahārāja, signet ring of,

Maheswara temple, Mahbübnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2.

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be derived from, xvii. 263-264.

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Māhīm, coco-nut groves of, in Bombay Island, viii. 402.

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Maliks, rule in Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii.

Malik-ut-Tujār, Chākan head-quarters of, in operations against Konkan forts (1443), x. 122; built fort of Junnar (1436), xiv. 239; defeated at Vishālgarh by Shankar Rao More (c. 1453), xxiv. 321.

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Malkāpur, tāluk in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 91.

Malkāpur, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 91-92.

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Mallāni, District in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 92-94.

Mallānwān, town in Hardoī District, United Provinces, xvii. 94.

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Mallikārjun, Ratta king, grant by (1208), at Bhoj, Belgaum, viii. 121.

Mallināth, rule in Mallāni, Rājputāna, xvii. 93.

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Mālojī Bhonsla (Śivajī's grandfather), Chākan fort granted to, by Bahādur (1595), x. 122; Shivner granted to (1599), xxii. 294; Lakhjī entrapped into giving his daughter in marriage to Shāhjī, xxii. 433-434; Poona granted to (1604), xx. 168, 181; Purandhar fort held by (1596-1600), xx. 397.

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Malpe, village and port in South Kanara District, Madras, xvii. 94.

Mālpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, 94.

Mālpura, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna,

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Mālūr, taluka in Kolar District, Mysore xvii. 95.

Mālūr, village in Bangalore District,
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Mālvan, tāluka in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xvii. 96.

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Māmā Sāhib, minister in Gwalior State (c. 1830-40), xii. 424.

Māmallapuram, village in Madras. Se Seven Pagodas.

Māmandūr, village with rock caves in North Arcot District, Madras, xvii. 105-106.

Mamdāpur, historic village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 106.

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Mamdot, village in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 107.

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 Mān Mandir, ghāt at Benares, vii. 191.

Man Singh, Rājā of Gwalior (1486-1518), ii. 318, xii. 440; Gūjarī Mahal palace built by, ii. 128, 129, xii. 441-442.

Mān Singh, Rājā, Akbar's Hindu general and governor of Bengal, commenced palace at Amber (1600), v. 290, xiii. 385; presented Ico,000 temples to Benares in one day, vii. 190; defeated Afghāns (1592), vii. 213, 214; governor of Bengal (1589), vii. 216; made Bhagalpur the rendezvous of the Bihar contingents in second war against Afghāns, viii. 27, 36; built temple of Govind Deva at Brindāban (1590), ix. 17; fief of Kābul bestowed on, by Akbar (1585), xii. 310; forced Khyber Pass (1586), xv. 300; Mānpur, Central India, named after, xvii. 202; annexed Orissa to Mughal empire (1592), xix. 250; power in Peshāwar and Kābul (1585), xix. 152; defeated and captured Pratāpāditya, vii. 215, xiv. 92, xxiii. 142; palace at Rohtāsgarh attributed to, vii. 222; selected Rājmahāl as capital of Bengal (1592), xxi. 78; selected Rohtasgarh as his stronghold, xxi. 323; built palace

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Māna Patel, of Mīnā tribe, traditional founder of Manasa, Central India, xvii.

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Manabum, range of hills in Assam, xvii.

Mānājī, son of Dāmājī Gaikwar, usurped rule in Baroda (1789-93), vii. 36.

Mānak Pāl, Rājā of Karauli, coins first struck by (1780), xv. 32.

Manāli, Kāngra, temple with wood-carving, xx. 278.

Mānambuchāvadi, suburb of Tanjore, xxiii. 243.

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Manās, river of Assam, xvii. 108-109. Manasa, worshipped by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.

Manāsa, town in Indore, Central India, xvii. 109.

Mānasarowar, or Mānsarowar, sacred lake in Himālayas, i. 31; tank at Gyaraspur, Central India, xiii. 1; tank at Sāyla, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 159.

Mānasī tank, Giri Rāj, Muttra, xii. 247. Mānasī Gangā tank, Gobardhan, Muttra,

xii. 280.

Manauli, estate in Ambāla District, Punjab, xvii. 109.

Manaung island, Burma. See Cheduba. Mānāvadar, or Bāntva-Mānāvadar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvii. 109-110.

Mānava-dharma-sāstra, or 'Code of Manu,' law-book, ii. 262.

Manavālamāmuni, saint, worshipped by Tengalais, Chingleput, x. 258.

Mānāvān, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvii. 110.

Mānbhau, or Mahānubhāva, sect, founded at Paithan about middle of fourteenth century, xix. 317; chief seat at Ritpur, Berār, xxi. 301-302.

Mānbhūm, District in Bengal, xvii. 110-122; physical aspects, 110-112; history, 113; antiquarian remains, 114; population, 114-115; agriculture, 115-116; minerals, 116-118; trade and communications, 118-119; famine, 119; administration, 119-121; education, 121-122; medical, 122; coal-field, iii. 132-134, vii. 263, 264; stonecarving, iii. 242.

Manbodh Jhā, Bihārī poet (ob. 1788), ii.

Manchar, village in Poona District, Bombay, xvii. 122.

Manchātī, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 392.

Manchhar, lake in Sind, xvii. 122-123. Manchhar (geological) stage, i. 92.

Mand, coal-field, Central Provinces, x. 50. Mandā, village in Rājshāhi District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 123.

Manda Daitya, temple at Mundeswari, Shāhābād, said to have been built by, xviii. 39.

Mandākinī Baori, reservoir at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202.

Mandal, town in Ahmadabad District, Bombay, xvii. 123.

Mandal (Eleusine coracana). See Man-

Mandalay, Division of Upper Burma, xvii. 123-125.

Mandalay, District in Upper Burma, xvii. 125-138; physical aspects, 125-127; history, 127-128; population, 128-130; agriculture, 130-132; fisheries, 132-133; forests, 133; trade and communications, 133-135; administration, 135-138; education, 138; medical, 138; meteorology, i. 154.

Mandalay, city and cantonment in Upper Burma, last capital of independent kingdom, xvii. 138-148; history, 139-140; description, 140-145; population, 145-146; industries, 146-147; administration, 147-148; education, 148; arts and manufactures, iii. 231, 232, 237.

Mandalay Canal, Upper Burma, iii. 343, xvii. 148.

Mandalay-Lashio Railway, xxii. 245. Mändalgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 148-149.

Mandali, suburb of Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 200.



Mandangarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, xxi. 245.

Mandanrs, tribe, formerly dominant in Peshāwar, xx. 115.

Mandapeta, town in Godāvari District,

Madras, xvii. 149. Mandargiri, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xvii. 149; rock inscriptions,

Mandasor Zila, district of Gwalior State,

Central India, xvii. 149-150.

Mandasor, historic town in Gwalior State, Central India, xvii. 150-151; inscriptions, ii. 51, 55-56; battle-columns, ii. 43, 50; treaty of (1818), xiii. 335, 338, 347, xiv. 63.

Mandav Rai, sun worshipped under name of, at Muli, Kathiawar, xviii. 21.

Mandāwa, town in Jaipur, Rājputāna, xvii. 151.

Mandawar, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xvii. 151.

Mandelslo, French traveller, journey through Athni (1639), vi. 123.

Manderang. See Garos.

Mandhata, sacred village on the Narbada, in Nimar District, Central Provinces, xvii. 152.

Mandhav Hills, near Than, Kathiawar, xxiii. 288.

Mandī, Himālayan State in Punjab, xvii. 152-158; physical aspects, 152-153; history, 153-155; population, 155; agriculture, 155-156; forests, 156; mines and minerals, 156-157; trade and communications, 157; administration, 157-158; minerals, iii. 158, 159; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Mandi, capital of State in Punjab, xvii. 158.

Mandiālī, dialect spoken in Mandī State, xvii. 155.

Mandigere, irrigation channel from Hemāvati river, in Mysore District, xiii.

Mandla, District in Central Provinces, xvii. 158-169; physical aspects, 158-160; history, 160-162; population, 162-163; agriculture, 163-164; forests, 165-166; trade and communications, 166-167; famine, 167; administration, 168-169; education, 169; medical, 169. Mandla, tahsil in Mandla District, Cen-

tral Provinces, xvii. 169-170. Mandla, town in Mandla District, Central Provinces, former capital, xvii. 170. Mandlana, village in Punjab. See Mund-

lāna. Mandleshwar, town in Indore State, Central India, xvii. 170-171.

Mando Khels, Afghan tribe, in Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.

Māndogarh. See Māndu. Mandor, ruined town in Jodhpur State,

Rājputāna, xvii. 171.

Māndosī, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382. Māndu, or Māndogarh, historic fort in Dhār State, Central India, former capital of Mālwā, xvii. 171-173; Jāmi Masjid, ii. 185-186; Hoshang Shāh's tomb, ii. 186; palaces, ii. 186-187; mosque, ii. 187; Dhāī-ka Mahal, ii. 187; tower of victory, ii. 191.

Manduā or maruā, mandal in Himālayas, nāgli in Western, rāgi in Southern India (*Eleusine coracana*), iii.98; retail prices, iii. 458; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Almorā, v. 248; Ambāla, v. 281; Anantapur, v. 342; North Arcot, v. 410; South Arcot, v. 427; Arsikere, Mysore, vi. 7; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bangalore, vi. 364; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Baroda, vii. 46; Bengal, vii. 243, 244, 347; Bhāgalpur, viii. 31; Bhor, Bombay, viii. 148; Bhutan, viii. 159; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Chingleput, x. 259; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 294, 297; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Coimbatore, x. 362; Coorg, xi. 34-35; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cuttack, xi. 91; the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 146; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Dāvangere, Mysore, xi. 204; Dehra Dün, xi. 215; Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; Ganjām, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gayā, xii. 201; Godāvari, xii. 289; Gooty, Anantapur, xii. 327; Gundalpet, Mysore, xii. 386; Harpanahalli, Bellary, xiii. 58; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 70; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 9; Honnāli, Mysore, xiii. 161; Igatpuri, Nāsik, xiii. 328; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 266; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Kāngra, xiv. 390; Kanigiri, xiv. 400; Kankānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 373; Kottapatam, Guntur, xvi. 6; Kumta, North Kanara, xvi. 23; Kurnool, xvi. 37; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Madana-palle, Cuddapah, xvi. 226; Madras Presidency, xvi. 274, 352, 353; Madura, xvi. 394; Malabar, xvii. 62; Manbhum, xvii. 116; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212, 215, 256; Nagamangala, Mysore, xviii. 295; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326, 327; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Nellore, xix. 14; Nepāl, xix. 47; the Nīlgiris, xix. 95; Palāmau, xix. 340; Patna, xx. 60; Peddāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 82; Penu-konda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Polūr, konda, Anantapur, xx. 104; Polūr, Nellore, xx. 160; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Punjab, xx. 298; Purī, xx. 403; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Rāpur, Nellore, xxi. 237; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Salem, xxi. 400; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Shāhābād, xxii. 191; Shimoga, xxii. 287, 290; Sikkim, xxii. 370; Simla, xxii. 380; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tanjore, xxiii. 233, 242; Tarikere, Mysore, xxiii. 251; Thana, xxiii. 296; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 369; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 56; Udaiyārpālaiyam, Trichinopoly, xxiv. 105; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 181; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Wynaad, Malabar, xxiv. 400; Yedatore, Mysore, xxiv. 417; Yelandur, Mysore, xxiv. 419.

Mandva, suburb of Than, Kathiawar, xxiii. 288.

Māndvi, tāluka in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 173-174.

Mandvi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xvii. 174.

Māndvi, seaport in Cutch State, Bombay, with two lighthouses, xvii. 174.

Māndwa, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 174, xxi. 290.

Mandya, tāluk in Mysore District, Mysore, xvii. 174.

Maner, village in Patna District, Bengal,

xvii. 175. āng Sāvant, revolt from Bijāpur, Mãng (c. 1554), xxii. 151.

Mangal, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvii. 175. Mangal, Hindu prince, founder of Mangalvedha, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangal Pande, sepoy, leader of the mutineers at Barrackpore (1857), vii. 86-87, xxiv. 70.

Mangal Rao, beheaded at Jaisalmer (1212), XX. 132.

Mangal Sen, Rājā, traditional founder of Manglaur, Sahāranpur, xvii. 178.

Mangal Singh, Mahārājā of Alwar (1862-92), v. 259, 266. Mangal Singh, Thākur of Lāwa (1892),

xvi. 156. Mangal Singh, present Thakur of Poka-

ran, xx. 158. Mangalagiri, town in Guntur District,

Madras, xvii. 175.

Mangaldai, subdivision in Darrang District, Assam, xvii. 175-176.

Mangalēsa, Chalukya king (597-609), ii. 327; in epigraphy, ii. 13; record at Mahākūta (602), ii. 43; victory over Buddha Varman Kalachuri of Chedi, vi. 187.

Mangalgarh, fort on Ranjīta Pahār hill, x. 179.

Mangalore, subdivision and tāluk in South Kanara District, Madras, xvii. 176.

Mangalore, head-quarters of South Kanara District, Madras, seaport and industrial centre, xvii. 176-177; treaty of (1784), xiii. 160, xxiv. 7

Mangals, Afghan tribe, in Kurram Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xvi.

Mangalvedha, town in Sangli State, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangammal, queen, regent of Madura, xvi. 390.

Manganese, iii. 146-147; exports, iii. 310; value of ore produced (1898-1903), iii. 130.

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Mangaon, taluka in Kolaba District, Bombay, xvii. 178.

Mangar, language of the Tibeto-Himalayan sub-branch, i. 386, 391; spoken in Darjeeling, xi. 170; Nepāl, xix. 42; Sikkim, xxii. 369.

Mangars, tribe, in Sikkim, xxii. 370. Manglaur, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xvii. 178.

Mangles, Ross, heroism in Shāhābād in

Mutiny, xx. 58. Manglod, village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with inscription, xviii. 299. Manglön, Northern Shan State, Burma,

xvii. 178-179. Mango, or ām (Mangifera), fruit tree, iii. 76; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; West Ahmadpur, Punjab, v. 127; Alībāg, Kolāba, v. 206; Alīgarh District, v. 200; Allahābād, v. 228; Amarapura, Mandalay, v. 271; Amritsar, v. 319; Amroha, Moradābād, v. 331; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Arang, Raipur, v. 399; North Arcot, v. 411; Azamgarl, vi. 155; Balliā, vi. 251; Bangalore, vi. 365; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 375; Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 410; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bareilly, vii. 3; Baroda, vii. 48, 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96, 100; Bastī, vii. 125; Bayānā, Rājputāna,

vii. 137; Belgaum, vii. 145, 146, 157;

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Mango-fish (tapsi machchi), in Bengal, i.

Mango-fly. See Eye-fly.

Mangoli, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 180.

Māngrol, seaport in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xvii. 180.

Māngrol, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xvii. 180-181.

Mangroves, Akyab, v. 192; Andamans, v. 357; Bengal, vii. 203; Cuttack, xi. 87; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Godāvari. xii. 291; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 27; Karāchi, xv. 2, 11; Kāthiāwār, xv. 173; Kolāba, xv. 356, 362, 364; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 62; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145, 147; Madras Presidency, xvi. 244; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Mergui, Burma, xvii. 302; Mīrpur Sakro, Sind, xvii. 366; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii, 109,

114; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 419-420; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, xx. 150; Purī, xx. 399; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 6; Sundarbans, i. 182, xxiii. 141. Mangrul, tāluk in Akola District, Berār, xvii. 181.

Mangrūl, town in Akola District, Berār,

xvii. 181. Mangrūl, town in Amraotī District, Berār.

xvii. 181.

Mangs, in Western, Madigas, in Southern India, leather-workers: Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bangalore, vi. 363; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Godāvari, xii. 287; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 249; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kistna, xv. 324; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Madras Presidency, i. 331; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 196-197, 255; Nänder, Hyderabad, xviii. 351; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.

Manguji, founder of the house of Limbdi,

Kāthiāwār, xvi. 161. Mangyāl. See Ladākh.

Manhpai, pagoda at, xxii. 235.

Mani Ram and Lakshmī Chand, banking firm at Muttra, xviii. 74. Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in

Sibsāgar (1857), xxii. 347. Maniar, town in Ballia District, United Provinces, xvii. 181-182.

Manihārī, village and railway station in Purnea District, Bengal, xvii. 182.

Mānik, Kājā. See Mān, Rājā.

Mānik, chief of the Siāl tribe in Punjab, founded Mankerā (1380), xiv. 126. Manik Chand, founder of Kotharia family,

xvi. 2.

Manik Deo, Rai of Dholpur (1500), xi. 323 Manikarchar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam, xvii. 182.

Manikarnikā, ghāt at Benares, vii. 191. Mānikcherī, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.

Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.

Mānikiāla, village with stūpa in Rāwal-

pindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182-183; silver inscription found on disk in stūpa, ii. 25 ; stūpa, ii. 167.

Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the Tiru-vāsagam, ii. 330, 426.

Manikpunj, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.

Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Calcutta, xvii. 183-184.

Manimahesh, incarnation of Siva, temple to, at Brāhmaur, Punjab, ix. 14.

Maniparbat, mound at Ajodhyā, v. 176. Manipur, State in Assam, xvii. 184-195; physical aspects, 184-186; history, 186-189; population, 189; agriculture, 190-191; forests, 191; trade and communications, 192-193; administration, 193-195; education, 195; medical, 195.

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tion, iv. 103.

Manipur, ruined city near Chāmrājnagar, Mysore, x. 148. Manipurī, or Meithei, language of the

Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 400; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119; Manipur, xvii. 189; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.

Manipurīs, inhabitants of Manipur, converted to Hinduism, i. 344, xvii. 189; in Cāchār, ix. 252; Hill Tippera, xiii. 120; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 145; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.

Mānirang, peak in Spiti, xxiii. 92. Manjarābād, tāluk in Hassan District,

Mysore, xvii. 195–196.

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Mānjha, tract of country in the Punjab,

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Murāchas, or Mutrāsis, Telugu caste of cultivators and *shīkaris*, in North Arcot, v. 409; Nalgonda, Hyderābād,

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Muzzamābād, old name for Gorakhpur,

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Myadaung, Buddhist monastery, Mandalay, xvii. 143.

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Myāsas, branch of the Beda tribe, Mysore, xviii. 197.

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Myede, subdivision in Thayetmyo District,

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Myitkyinā, subdivision in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xviii. 146-147.

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Mylliem, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xviii. 148.

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Myohaung, township of Akyab District, Lower Burma, xviii. 160.

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Myothit, quarter of Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.

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Mysore city, dynastic capital of Mysore State, and residence of the Rājā, xviii. 260-261.

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Nabadwīp, ancient town in Nadiā District, Bengal, former capital, birthplace of Chaitanya, with Sanskrit tols, xviii. 263-264.

Nabagraha, temple in Baud, Orissa, vii.

Nābha, Phūlkiān State, in Punjab, xviii. 262-271; physical aspects, 262-263; history, 263-264; population, 264-265; agriculture, 265-266; trade and communications, 267; postal arrangements, 267; famine, 267; administration, 267-270; education, 270; medical, 270; surveys, 270-271; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Nābha, capital of State in Punjab, xviii. 271.

Nābhajī the Dom, Hindu reformer, disciple of Rāmānand, i. 428.

Nabibidhan Samāj, or Church of the New

Dispensation, i. 429. Nāchna, ruined city, Ajaigarh, Central

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Nādaun, town in Kāngra District, Punjab, xviii. 272.

Nadia, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xviii. 272-281; physical aspects, 272-273; history, 273-274; population, 274-277; agriculture, 277; trade and communications, 278-279; famine, 279; administration, 279-281; education, 281; medical, 281.

Nadiā, ancient town in Nadiā District. Bengal. See Nabadwip.

Nadiā Rivers, group of offshoots of the Ganges, Bengal, iii. 359, xviii. 281-282. Nadiād, tāluka in Kaira District, Bombay, xviii. 282.

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Nādir Shāh Auliya, footprints on rock

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Nādol, village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with temples and ruins, xviii. 283. Naduvattam, village in Nīlgiri District, Madras, with cinchona plantations and

Government factory, xviii. 283-284. Naenwa, town in Bundi State, Rajputana, xviii. 284.

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Nāga Vadha, name of Nāgod derived from, xviii. 303.

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Nāgānanda, the, Sanskrit drama by king Harshavardhana, ii. 248.

Nāgapanchamī, festival. See Nāg Panchmi. Nāgapatnam, tāluk and town in Madras. See Negapatam.

Nagar, chiefship in Kashmīr. See Hunza-Nagar.

Nagar, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xviii. 295.

Nagar, tāluk in Shimoga District, Mysore, xviii. 295–296.

Nagar, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xviii. 206.

Nagar, ancient capital of Bīrbhūm District, Bengal. See Rājnagar.

Nagar, village in Tanjore District, Madras. See Negapatam.

Nagar, village in Kāngra District, Punjab,

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Nagar Pārkar, town in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xviii. 298.

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Nagaram Island, Godāvari District, Madras, xviii. 297.

Nagaresvara temple, at Vadigenhalli, Mysore, xxiv. 292.

Nāgari Prachārini Sabhā, society in Benares, vii. 193.

Nāgārjuna, founder of the Māhāyana sect of Buddhism (second century), ii. 259-260.

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Pālghāt, historic town in Malabar District, Madras, i. 40, xix. 358-359. Pālghāt Gap, Western Ghāts, xii. 220.

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Palibothra, ancient capital of Northern India, Patna city identified with, xx. 56, 66.

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Pālitāna, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with Jain temples, xix. 361-366.

Pāliwāls, Brāhman sub-caste, in Bīkaner, viii. 209; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Pāliyād, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xix. 366.

Paliyans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393; Palni Hills, xix. 372.

Pāliyath Achan, minister in Cochin, insurrection of (1808), x. 343.

Palk Strait, between Southern India and Ceylon, xix. 366-367. Pālkole, town in Kistna District, Madras.

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Madras, xix. 367-368. Pālkonda, town in Vizagapatam District,

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trict, Madras, xii. 217, xix. 367. Pālkot, town in Rānchī District, Bengal,

xix. 368. Palladam, tāluk in Coimbatore District,

Madras, xix. 368-369. Palladam, village in Coimbatore District, Madras, xix. 369.

Pallans, caste, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Pallava dynasty of Kanchi or Conjeeveram (c. 450-977), ii. 325, 326-327; downfall, ii. 334; capital twice taken and once spared by Western Chālukyas, ii. 328-329.

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Pallavamalla-Nandivarman, Pallava king, Kasākūdi record of, ii. 29.

Pallavankulam tank, at Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 241.

Pallavaram, town and cantonment in Chingleput District, Madras, xix. 370;

neolithic cemetery, ii. 95-96.

Pallis, Tamil agricultural labouring caste, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 372; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31. Pallivādai, cultivators' suburb of Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.

Palmä, deserted Jain settlement in Mänbhūm District, Bengal, xix. 370.

Palmaner, tāluk in North Arcot District, Madras, xix. 370.

Palmaner, village and sanitarium in North Arcot District, Madras, xix. 370.

Palmer, Professor, quoted on Sufiism, i.

Palmer & Co., Messrs., bankers at Hyderābād, usury practised by, in Berār, vii. 371.

Palms, few indigenous, i. 160; number of species, i. 162; Sikkim, i. 167; Western Himālayan region, i. 172, 174; Indus plain, i. 177; Bengal proper, i. 181; Sundarbans, i. 182; Malabar region, i. 187; Ceylon, i. 195; Burma, i. 199;

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Palms, dwarf. See Dwarf Palms. Pālmūr, town in Hyderābād. See Mahbūb-

nagar.

Palmyra, or toddy-palm (*Borassus flahellifer*), i. 160; found in Balliā, vi. 251; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 122; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency,

viii. 275; Broach, ix. 19; Burma, ix. 152; Chānda, x. 149; Champāran, x. 138; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Dubrājpur, Bīrbhūm, xi. 374; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gūdūr, Nellore, xii. 348; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderabād Stoto xiii. 222; South Krandari, xii. 222 ābād State, xiii. 233; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāvali, Nellore, xv. 191; Kolāba, xv. 364; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 417; Malabar, xvii. 62; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280, 281; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 391, 392; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 121; Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364; Nellore, xix. 8; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 349; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Patna, xx. 55; Rāmnad, Madura, xxi. 179; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Salsette, Thana, xxi. 411; Saran, xxii. 85; Secunderābād, Hyderābād, xxii. 160; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Thana, xxiii. 291; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 363, 369.

Palmyras Point, headland in Cuttack District, Bengal, xix. 370-371. Palnād, tāluk in Guntūr District, Madras,

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Palni, tāhuk in Madura District, Madras, xix. 371.

Palni, town in Madura District, Madras, xix. 373.
Palni Hills, range in Madura District,

Palni Hills, range in Madura District, Madras, xii. 220, xix. 371-372; cold season, i. 114.

Pālo, god of Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 325. Pāloncha Samasthān, tributary estate in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xix.

373–374. Pāloncha, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xix. 374.

Palshi, ancient name of Halsi, xiii. 13.
Paltā, village in District of Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, with water-works for Calcutta, xix. 374.

Pālus, village in Sātāra District, Bombay,

xix. 374.

Palwal, tahsīl in Gurgaon District, Punjab, xix. 374-375.

Palwal, town in Gurgaon District, Punjab, centre of cotton trade, xix. 375. Palwars, held Azamgarh (1757), vi. 156.

Pamars. See Ponwars.

Pāmban, island in Madura District, Madras, with temple of Rāmeswaram, xix. 375-377.

Pāmban Channel, channel connecting Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manaar, xix. 376.

Pāmidi, town in Anantapur District,

Madras, famous for cotton-printing, xix, 377.

Pāmirs, Russian aggressions on (1801-2), ii. 524; agreement with Russia (1895), ii. 525; Joint Boundary Commission, iv. 117

Pampa, Kanarese poet (c. 941), ii. 20, 22,

Pampāpati, temple at Vijayanagar, xxiv.

Pampāpura, ruins of ancient city of the Bhars, Mirzāpur, United Provinces, xvii. 377.

Pamsanngut, petty State in Khāsi Hills,

Assam, xix. 377. Pān. See Betel.

Pan, undercoat of wool. See Pashm.

Panasas, mendicant class, in North Arcot,

Panasavans, caste, in North Arcot, v. 408. Panātīrtha, upper course of Jādukāta river in Assam, xiii. 374, xix. 377.

Panbhari Kolīs. See Kolīs.

Pānch Chulhī, peak in Almora, United Provinces, v. 244. Panch Houd Mission, branch of Church

of England Mission, Poona, xx. 171. Pānch Kūnda, reservoirs at Mandor, Rājputāna, xvii. 171.

Pānch Mahal, building in Fatehpur Sīkri, xii. 85

Pānch Mahāls, District in Bombay, xix. 380-389; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382; population, 383-384; agriculture, 384-385; minerals, 386; trade and communications, 386; famine, 386-387; administration, 387-388; education, 388; medical, 389; cholera during famine (1900), iii. 481.

Pānch Pāndu, cave-temples at Bāgh, Central India, vi. 184.

Panch Pīr, mosque at Tālikotā, Bijāpur, xxiii. 214. Pancha Linga, cave near Chitaldroog, x.

Panchāla, ancient kingdom of Northern

India, xix. 377-378; Rohilkhand included in, xxi. 305. Panchālas, prominent Aryan tribe in post-

Vedic times, ii. 222-223.

Panchalinga Deo, temples to, at Manoli, Belgaum, xvii. 200.

Pānchāls, Kanarese artisans, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Mysore, xviii. 196, 199; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42.

Pancham, a Gaharwar, legend concerning, ix. 68, 70.

Pancham, Rao of Alīpura, attempted to subdivide State (1835), v. 222.

Panchamas, outcastes in Madras, mission work among, Chingleput, x. 258; educational efforts among, Madras Presidency, xvi. 345. See also Paraiyans and Pariahs.

Panchamsālis, Lingāyat cultivating class, in Bijāpur, viii. 179 ; Dhārwār, xi. 307. Panchānnagrām, Government estate in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xix. 378.

Panchapālaiyam, old name of Pattikonda, Kurnool, xx. 75.

Pancha-siddhāntika, the, astronomical treatise by Varāha-mihira (ob. 587), ii.

Panchasikha, early writer on the Sānkhya philosophy, ii. 257.

Panchatantra, the, a collection of fables in Sanskrit, of world-wide literary influence, ii. 250-251.

Pānchāvada, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xix. 378.

Panchāyat, 'council of five,' Hindu system of local arbitration, iv. 142; in Madras, boards of village Unions with power to tax and spend, xvi. 331. See also Trade Associations and Guilds.

Pānchdhar, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.

Panchet, hill in Manbhum District, Bengal, xix. 378.

Pānchet geological series, i. 83.

Panchgangā, ghāt at Benares, vii. 191. Pānchgani, sanitarium in Sātāra District,

Bombay, with European schools, xix. 378-380.

Panchlingdeo, temple of, Huli, Belgaum, xiii. 223.

Pānchvati, quarter of Nāsik town on left bank of Godāvari, xviii. 410.

Pandārams, Saivite priests and religious beggars, in Chingleput, x. 257.

Pandare, village in Poona District, Bombay, xix. 389.

Pāndav's vāda, stone quadrangle at Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26.

Pāndava Bhīm. See Bhīm Sen. Pāndava brethren, heroes of the Mahābhārata, with their common spouse, Draupadī, i. 419, 424; legendary connexion with the Banganga river, vi. 378-379; fight with king of Videsa on banks of Betwa, viii. 17; sojourn in Dehra Dun, xi. 212; at Deoband, Sahāranpur, xi. 242; visit to Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321; shelter at court of Virāt, xi. 349; resided at Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 24; expelled Nāgās from Indraprastha, xiii. 331; took refuge in Salt Range, Jhelum, xiv. 152; founders of Jind, xiv. 177; life at Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; builders of kistvaens at Konnūr, Belgaum, xv. 396; caves at Pachmarhī connected with, xix. 307; contest for hand of Draupadī at Panchāla, xix. 378; Pāndukeshwar said to take its name from, xix. 304; Sopāra resting-place of, on journey to Prabhās, xxiii. 87; at Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 400; contest with Kauravas, xxiv. 146.

Pāndavgarh, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xix. 389.

Pandhāri, form of house-tax in Central Provinces, abolished (1902), iv. 266. Pandharpur, tāluka in Sholāpur District,

Bombay, xix. 389-390. Pandharpur, sacred town and place of pilgrimage in Sholapur District, Bombay, xix. 390-391. Pāndhurnā, town in Chhindwāra District,

Central Provinces, xix. 391-392.

Pandingu pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.

Pandits, name for Brāhmans in Kashmīr, xv. 105-106.

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Pāndu, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 392, xxi. 291.

Pāndu Lena, Buddhist caves at Nāsik, xviii. 411-412; in Sirpur Tandur, Hyderābād, xxiii. 41.

Pāndu's tower, Karnāla fort, Kolāba, xv.

Pandua, ruined Muhammadan capital in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xix. 392-394; Adīna Masjid, ii. 189-190; Eklākhi mosque or tomb, ii. 189, 190; mosque, ii. 190.

Pandua, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, scene of battle (1340), xix. 394.

Pāndugarh, fort in Sātāra District, Bombay. See Pāndavgarh.

Pāndukeshwar, village with temple in Garhwal District, United Provinces,

xix. 394.

Pāndya dynasty, ancient kingdom in Southern India, xix. 394-395; coins, ii. 150, 152; at Madura, ii. 331-332; attack on Ceylon, ii. 331; Madura taken, ii. 331; alliance between Madura and Ceylon against the Cholas, ii. 331-332; rule at Madura till end of twelfth century, ii. 340; overthrown by Malik Kāfūr (1310), ii. 343.

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Paneli water-works, Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 3.

Pängal, hill-fort in Mahbübnagar District. Hyderābād, xix. 395.

Pangand, Jotiba worshipped as reincarnation of, xiv. 203.

Pāngāsi river. See Kumār. Pangkong, lake, Ladākh, xvi. 89.

Pangmi, Southern Shan State, Burma, xix. 395-

Pangolins (Manis pentadactyla), i. 230; in South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kangra, xiv. 382; Las Bela, xvi. 145; Manbhum, xvii. 112; Mysore, xviii. 166. Pangtara, Southern Shan State, Burma,

xix. 395-396. Pangyang, Northern Shan States, Burma, lead, silver, and zinc found near, iii. 145. Panhāla, historic hill-fort in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xix. 396-397. Panhars, tribe, in Upper Sind Frontier

District, xxiv. 280.

See Gharīb Nawāz. Pānheiba.

Pani, Afghān tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 289.

Pānīhāti, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xix. 397.

Pānini, Sanskrit grammarian (c. 300 B. C.), ii. 233, 263.

Pānīpat, tahsīl in Karnāl District, Punjab,

xix. 397; revenue survey, iv. 500. Pānīpat, historic town in Kārnal District, Punjab, scene of three decisive battles (1526, 1556, and 1761), xix. 397-398; victory of Bābar (1526), ii. 394, 408, 411,441, iv. 70; victory of Akbar (1556), ii. 397; victory of Ahmad Shāh (1761), ii. 411, 441, iv. 70.

Paniyans, or Paniyas, in Malabar, ethnology, i. 296; in Coorg, xi. 28.

Panja Sāhib. See Wali, Baba.

Panjāb. See Punjab. Panjabī. See Punjabī.

Pānjalamkurichi, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, centre of disaffection during the Poligar Wars (1783-1801), xix. 398.

Panjdeh, attack by Russians on Afghans (1886), ii. 521-523; increase of Indian

army after, iv. 348.

Pānjhra River Works, Lower, Bombay, iii.

Panjim, capital of Portuguese India. See Goa City.

Panjiri, tribe, section of Yeravas in Coorg, xi. 28.

Panjnad, river of Punjab, formed by confluence of five rivers, xix. 398.

Pankās, caste of Gandas who have adopted Kabīrpanthism, in Bilāspur, viii. 225; Mandla, xvii. 163.

Pannā, State in Bundelkhand, Central India, xix. 398-403; physical aspects, 398-400; history, 400-402; population, 402; agriculture, 402; administration, 403; diamond mines, iii. 161, xix. 390, 402; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.

Pannā, capital of State in Central India, xix. 403-404; Taraon held by Rājās, xxiii. 250.

Pānos, hill tribe. See Pāns.

Panruti, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with manufacture of clay toys,

xix. 404-405.

Pāns, hill tribe in Orissa, Angul, v. 377; Barāmbā, vi. 427; Baud, vii. 134; Bonai, ix. 3; Cuttack, xi. 90, 122; Daspallā, xi. 194; Dhenkānāl, xi. 319; Ganjām, xii. 148; Hindol, xiii. 135; Keonjhar, xv. 202; the Māliahs, xvii. 88; Mayūrbhanj, xvii. 242; Narsinghpur, Central Provinces, xviii. 385; Nayāgarh, xviii. 430; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Pāl Laharā, xix. 369; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; Tālcher, xxiii. 212; Udaipur, Central Provinces, xxiv. 84.

Pant Pratinidhi, mansion of, at Karād, Sātāra, xv. 19.

Pantanaw, township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xix. 405.

Pantanaw, town in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xix. 405.

Panthays, Chinese Muhammadans in Upper Burma, Bhamo, viii. 50; Wa States, xxiv. 344.

Pantheism, in the Purusha Hymn of the Rig-veda, i. 404; subsequent growth in later Vedic literature, ii. 212.

Panthers. See Leopards.

Panth-Piploda, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xix. 405.

Pāntlāvdi Akbar Khān, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 405, xxi.

Pāntlāvdi Kesar Khān, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xix. 405, xxi. 290.

Pānungal, ancient name of Hāngal, Dhārwār, xiii. 24.

Panvel, tāluka in Kolāba District, Bombay, xix. 405-406.

Panyel, town and coasting port in Kolāba District, Bombay, with manufacture of cart-wheels, xix. 406.

Pāp Rai, freebooter, Bhongīr plundered

by (1709), viii. 124.
Pāpanāsam, place of pilgrimage in Tinnevelly District, Madras, with waterfall and cotton-spinning mill, xix. 406.

Pāpanāsinī, tank at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.

Papanātha. See Sangameshwar.

Pāpanodanu-vana forest, in Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Pāpavināshi, pond at Nandikeshwar, Bijāpur, xviii. 360. Papaya, or papaw (Carica Papaya), iii. 76; cultivated in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Poona, xx. 173.

Paper mills and manufacture, iii. 206, 255; in Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 263; Bally, Howrah, vi. 258; Belgaum, vii. 153; Bengal, vii. 270; Bhātpāra, Twentyfour Parganas, viii. 91; Bhutān, viii. 160; Burdwān, ix. 97; Burma, ix. 176-177; Chingleput, x. 262; Damoh, xi. 140; Dharangaon, Khandesh, xi. 297; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8-9; Erandol, Khāndesh, xii. 26; Howrah, xiii. 209, 210; Kanauj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 372; Kashmīr, xv. 132; Koratla, Hyderābād, xv. 399; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 425; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 86; Möngnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Multān, xviii. 31; Muttra, xviii. 68, 74; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 352; Nepāl, xix. 51; Pābna, xix. 301; Poona, xx. 176, 185; Presidency Division, Bengal, xx. 218; Punjab, xx. 318; Rānīganj, Burdwān, xxi. 233 ; Sanganer, Rājputāna, xxii. 51; Sātāra, xxii. 124; Sembiem, Chingleput, xxii. 164; Shāhābād, xxii. 192; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 243; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 261; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 104; Tijāra, Rājputāna, xxiii. 358; Titāgarh, Twenty-four Parganas, xxiii. 405; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75, 76; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.

Papier mâché work, Bijnor, viii. 198; Budaun, ix. 43; Jaunpur, xiv. 79, 84; Kashmir, iii. 232; Mandāwar, Bijnor, xvii. 151; Mīrānpur, Muzaffarnagar, xvii. 363; Rāmpur, xxi. 186; Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 103.

Papikonda, hill in Madras. See Bison Hill.

Pāpnāshan tank, in Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.

Pappinivattam, former Dutch province in Malabar District, x. 195.

Papun, township in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406.

Papun, village in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406-407.

Pao, river. See Mashkai.

Pa-o, name of Taungthus in Burma for themselves, xxiii. 258.

Pa-ok-chok. See Sang Aw.

Pāra, Raos of, chiefs in Kherwāra, Rājputāna, xv. 276.

Parabala, king, Vishnu temple built in Pathārī, xx. 30.

Parāchās, tribe, carriers and pedlars, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Kohāt, xv. 345; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117.

Pārachinār, head - quarters of Kurram

Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xix. 407.

Paradis, Swiss officer in French service, first successes with native troops, iv.

Parahāns, aboriginal tribe, in Berār, vii.

Paraiyans, or Pariahs, Tamil caste of agricultural labourers and village menials, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Cochin, x. 345; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 262, 372; Madura, xvi. 393; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Travancore, xxiv. 9; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Parākrama Bāhu I, king of Ceylon (last half of twelfth century), coins of, ii. 152; consolidated kingdom of Ceylon, ii. 333, 340.

Paramagudi, tahsil in Madura District, Madras, xix. 407.

Paramagudi, town in Madura District, Madras, with weaving industry, xix.

Paramananda Rai, Bhuiya chief of Chandradwip, Eastern Bengal (end of sixteenth century), vii. 215-216.

Paramapadavāsal, or the 'gate of heaven,' in temple at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.

Paramārdī Deva. See Parmāl Deva. Parambikolam, forest range in Cochin,

Madras, x. 347-348. Paramesvaravarman I, Küram grant of,

ii. 57-58. Paramukh, village in Madras. Ferokh.

Pāranagar, ancient capital of Bargūjar Rājās, Rājputāna, xxi. 71.

Parangipettai, Tamil name of Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 214.

Parantaka II, Chola king, ii. 332; legend of, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44. Parāntīj, tāluka in Ahmadābād District,

Bombay, xix. 407-408. Parantij, town in Ahmadabad District,

Bombay, with soap industry, xix. 408. Parari Saiyids, on North-West Frontier,

expedition against (1888), xix. 156,

Paras Rām (Parsān) Singh, thirty-fifth chief of Barwani, conditional conversion to faith of Islam, vii. 90.

Paras Rām, traditional builder of temple at Jambu Margeshwar, Rājputāna, xv.

Paras Rām, Dīwān of Rājgarh, xviii. 382, xxi. 69; founded town and State of Narsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 382-383.

Parāsar, cave at Panhāla, Bombay, xix.

Parasara, sage, legendary father of the poet Vyāsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.

Parasgad, tāluka in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 408-409.

Parashāwara, Peshāwar probably derived from, xx. 124.

Pārasnāth, or Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint, i. 414, 415; temples at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 202; Gwalior fort, xii. 442; Turanmāl, Khāndesh, xxiv. 64.

Parasnath, sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, Hazāribāgh, Bengal, xii. 246, xix. 409.

Paraspur, city in Kashmir, built by Lalitāditya, xv. 91.

Parasrūr, old name of Pasrūr, Siālkot, XX. 23.

Parasu, temple to, Hiremugalur, Mysore, xiii. 143.

Parasu Rām Pant, Pratinidhi of Aundh (1698), xxii. 113.

Parasu Rāma (sixth incarnation of Vishnu), legends of, at Aivalli, Bijāpur, v. 129; Brahmakund, Assam, ix. 8; traditional capital at Mahāsthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; temple at Nirmand, Kangra, xix. 124.

Parasu Rāma, would-be matricide, sins washed away on bathing in Mātri Kündian, Răjputāna, xvi. 26.

Parasu Rāma Bhau Patvardhan, Marāthā general, sacked Basavāpatna (1791) vii. 94; took Dhārwār, with British assistance (1791), xi. 316; sacked Sante Bennur (1791), xxii. 79; defeated Tipu Sultān's army and took Shimoga (1798), xxii. 200; said to have destroyed Muhammadan tomb at Shirol (1779), xxii. 292; mansion of, at Tāsgaon, Sātāra, xxiii. 253; imprisoned at Wal

(1798), xxiv. 348.
Paratwāda, civil station of Ellichpur,
Amraotī, Berār, xix. 409.
Paravūr, town in Travancore State, Ma-

dras. See Parur.

Pārbatī, goddess. See Kāli.

Pārbati, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409-410.

Parbattia, language. See Nepālī.

Parbhani, District in Hyderabad State, xix. 410-416; physical aspects, 410-411; history, 411; population, 411-412; agriculture, 412-413; trade and communications, 413-414; famine, 414; administration, 414-415; education, 415; medical, 416.

Parbhani, tāluk in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xix. 416.

Parbhani, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xix. Pardhāns, Gond tribe of priests and minstrels, in Ajanta Hills, Berār, v. 134; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Wūn, xxiv. 392.

Pardhis, wandering tribe of hunters, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.

Pārdi, tāluka in Surat District, Bombay,

Pārdi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.

Parduman Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (1779–1804), xii. 166, xxiii. 270.

Parenda, tāluk in Osmānābād District,

Hyderābād, xx. 1. Parenda, village in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, former capital, xx. 1-2.

Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Bengal. See Twenty-four Parganas.

Pargarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.

Pārghāt, old pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, xx. 2.

Pargi, tāluk in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2.

Pārha. See Deer, hog.

Parhaiyās, aboriginal tribe, in Palāmau, xix. 330.

Pari Mahal, ruins of mosque built by Dārā Shikoh on banks of Dal Lake, Kashmīr, xi. 125.

Pāri Nagar, remains of ancient city near Pārkar, Sind, xxii. 403, xxiii. 309.

Pariahs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. See also Panchamas and Paraiyans.

Parichhat, Rājā of Datiā (c. 1800-39), xi. 196; gave asylum at Seondha to mother of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xxii. 164.

Parīchhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.

Parihār Mīnās, caste, in Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83.

Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūrjaras, ix. 337-338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128-96, 1210-32), xii. 440; in Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300-301; rule in Narwar (1129-32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.

Parihasapura, city in Kashmīr. See Paraspur.

Pārijātamanjarī or Vījayasrī, the, Sanskrit play by Madana, part found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 n.

Pārijātāpaharana, the, Telugu poem by Nandi Timmana, ii. 437.

Parikhshit, Pāndava, traditional founder of Parichhatgarh, xx. 2.

Parīkshit, Koch king, rule in Eastern

Assam (early seventeenth century), vi. 28; Bijni, viii. 192; Darrang, xi. 183; said to have built part of Gauhāti, xii. 184-185; defeated by Muhammadans (1614), xii. 271.

Pārikūd, island in Chilka Lake, x. 226. Parimu, dialect spoken by Gūjars in Kashmīr, xv. 101.

Paris Convention (1814), Cochin ceded to East India Company under, x. 355.

Parish, Rev. C., botanical collections in Tenasserim Hills, Burma, i. 201, 203. Pariyāya, festival held in Udipi, South Kanara, xxiv, LIL.

Kanara, xxiv. 111.
Parjanya, Vedic god of rain and air, ii.
213, 214.

Parjās, aboriginal sub-tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.

Parkāl, tāluk in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2-3.

Parke, General, defeated Tantia Topi at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331.

Parks, at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 69, 83; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86; Bassein, Burma (Jubilee Memorial), vii. 118; Benares (scene of Buddha's preaching), vii. 189-190; Bombay City (Esplanade and Victoria Gardens), viii. 399, 401; Calcutta (Maidān), ix. 261; Fatehpur Sīkri, Agra (Akbar's), xii. 86; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gorakhpur, xii. 342; Lucknow (Victoria and Wingfield), xvi. 195, 196; Madras City (Island, People's, Napier, and Robinson), xvi. 365; Mehmadābād (deer-park of Mahmūd III), xvii. 272; Morvi, Kāthiāwūr, xviii. 4; Mysore (Gordon), xviii. 261; Surat, xxiii. 165.

Parlākimedi, estate in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 3-4.

Parlākimedi, tahsīl in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.

Parlākimedi, town in Ganjām District, Madras, with palace and college, xx. 4-5. Parli, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 5.

Parli, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xx. 5-6.

Parmagudi, tahsīl in Madura District. See Paramagudi.

Parmāl, Tomar chief of Ahār, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.

Parmāl Deva, Chandel king of Mahobā and Kālinjar, defeated by Prithwī Rāj (1182), il. 315, vi. 348, xiii. 14, xiv. 20; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.

Parmanna, founder of Muddebihāl (c. 1680), xviii. 11.

Parmārdī Deo, Chandel king. See Parmāl Deva.

Parmentier, Jean and Raoul, voyage to the East (1529), ii. 463.

Pārner, tāluka in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.

Pärner, village in Ahmadnagar District. Bombay, xx. 6.

Pārnera, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 6-7, xxiii. 151. Parnotsa, ancient name of Punch, Kash-

mīr, xx. 244.

Paro, town in Bhutan, xx. 7.

Pārola, trading town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 7.

Paron, chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xx. 7-8.

Parrots (Psittaci), i. 251. Parsan Singh. See Paras Ram Singh.

Pārsīs, or Zoroastrians, emigration from Persia to India (717), i. 439-440; religion and factions, i. 439-440; education statistics, i. 484; total number in India, i. 493; trading caste of Bom-

bay, iii. 302.

Local notices: Aden, v. 14; Ajmer, v. 170; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 328; Băndra, Thāna, vi. 359; Bānsda, Surat, vi. 404; Bhau-nagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 163; Bīkaner, Rāj-putāna, viii. 217; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Bombay City, viii. 412, 413; Broach, ix. 21, 22, 29; Cambay, ix. 293; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 27, 57; Delhi Division, xi. 223; Dharampur, Surat, xi. 296; Dhārwār, xi. 317; Gulbarga Division, Hyderābād, xii. 375; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 308; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Karāchi, xv. 11; Konkan, Bombay, xv. 395; Lahore Division, xvi. 95; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 201, 254; Nāgpur, xviii. 318; Navsāri, Baroda, their old home and still seat of manufacture sacred threads by the wives of mobeds or priests, xviii. 423, 425; in Northern Division, Bombay, xix. 137; Poona, xx. 181; Sind, xxii. 406; Surat, xxiii. 158, 164; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thana, xxiii. 294

Pārsoli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna,

Parsul, tank in Nāsik, xviii. 405. Pärsvanātha, deified Jain saint. See Paras-

Partab Chand, acknowledged as head of Katoch family and Rājā of Lambagraon, Punjab (1851), xvi. 134.

Partab Singh, early Barguja immigrant into Bulandshahr, made Pahāsū his head-quarters, xix. 314.

Partāb Singh, Rājā of Partābgarh, founder of Partabgarh town (1617), xx. 21.

Partabgarh, or Pratapgarh, State in Southern Rājputāna, xx. 8-14; physical aspects, 8-9; history, 9-10; population, 10-11; agriculture, 11; trade and communications, 11; famine, 11-12; administration, 12-13; education, 13; medical, 14.

Partābgarh, capital of State in Rājputāna. with enamelling industry, xx. 14:

enamelling, iii. 239.

Partābgarh, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xx. 14-21; physical aspects, 14-15; history, 15-16; population, 16-17; agriculture, 17-19; trade and communications, 19; famine, 19; administration, 19-20; education, 20; medical, 21.

Partabgarh, tahsil in United Provinces,

XX. 21.

Partābgarh, town in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, xx. 21.

Partagharsa, peak in Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171.

Parthian dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77; overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 365; in Herât, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213.

Partridges, including francolins, chikor, sīsī, and hill partridges, i. 258.

Parur, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx, 21-22.

Pārvat Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhia, xxi. 241.

Parvatī, wife of Siva. See Durga. Parvatī, Rānī, regent of Travancore

(1815-29), xxiv. 8. Parvati, hill with temple near Poona, xx.

Pārvatīpur, village and railway junction in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal,

Pārvatīpuram, subdivision and tahsīl in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22. Pārvatīpuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.

Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234. Pashai, language of the Pisacha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.

Pashm or pan, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-

Pashmīna shawls. See Shawls.

Pashto or Pashtū, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmīr, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165, 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 286; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistan, xxi. 14; Sibi, Baluchistan, xxii. 339; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 383; Zhob, Baluchistan, xxiv. 431.

Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289. Pāsī principality, Dhaurahrā supposed to

be site of capital of, xi. 318.

Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoī, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān,

xx. 22-23.

Pasos, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.

Pasrūr, tahsīl in Siālkot District, Punjab,

Pasrūr, town in Sialkot District, Punjab, XX. 23.

Passagens. See Ferries. Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289-290; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386-387; across the Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Aravalli Hills, v. 402; Ariankāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghāti, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Borghāt, Poona, xx. 166; Buxa, Bhutan, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Damalcheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwīlgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218-219; Gumal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384-385; across the Himālayas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299-303; across the Lebong Range, Almora, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chirbitya Lā, or Dungrī Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346-347; Nitī, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10-11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101; VOL. XXV.

Rohtang, Kangra, xxi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bashahr, xxii. 291; Sikkim, xxii. 365; Teliāgarhī, Santāl Parganas, xxiii. 275; Thalghat, Thana, xxiii. 287; Tule La, Bhutān, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.

Passi-Meyongs, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.

Pasteur filter, used at Chandpur, Tippera, x. 167.

Pasteur Institutes, iv. 476-477; Kasauli (1901), xv. 69; Coonoor (not yet opened),

iv. 477. Pasupati, Upper Sind. See Karūr. Pat Desert, meteorology, i. 149. Pata, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27.

Pataini Devī, Central India, old temple at, xviii. 302.

Pātāl Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, XV. 240.

Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255. Pātāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xxiii. 64.

Pātali, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.

Pātaliputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 156; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281-282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also Patna.

Pātan, tāluka in Baroda, xx. 23-24. Pātan, or Anhilvāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24-

Pātan, tāluka in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 25.

Pātan, ancient capital in Nepāl, xx. 25-26. Pātan, district in Rājputāna. See Keshorai Pātan.

Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderābād, xx. 26.

Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the Mahabhashya, or Commentary on Panini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.

Pātanvādiyas, subdivision of Kolī caste in Gujarāt, xv. 388.

Pataudi, State in Punjah, xx. 26-27. Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27. Pātdi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.

Pātdi, town in Ahmadābād. See Pātri. Patelias, cultivating caste, in Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383.

Pātel, or village headman, in Western and Southern India, iv. 42, 273, 281, 503. Pātels, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Düngarpur, xi. 382.

Pathan frontier, xix. 160; physical aspects, i. 10-11.

Pathān mosques, ii. 183-184.

Pathänkot, tahsīl in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27.

Pathankot, town in Gurdaspur District, Punjab, xx. 27-28.

Pathāns, Afghāns resident within India, i. 300; total number, i. 498; language, i. 354-355; genealogy of clans, xix.

207. Local notices: In Agra, v. 77; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 229, 231; Assam, vi. 157; Attock, vi. 133, 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bājaur, North-West Frontier, vi. 220; callthemselves Pashtuns in Baluchistan, vi. 289; in Bāndā, vi. 350; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bannu, vi. 396; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Berār, vii. 379; ruling family in Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 128, 134; in Bīrbhūm, viii. 243; Bogra, viii. 258; Broach, ix. 22; Budaun, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Burma, ix. 141; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Chainpur, Shāhābād, taken by (c. 1650), x. 121; in Chittagong, x. 310; Coorg, xi. 63; riot in Cuddapah (1832), xi. 61; in Dehra Dün, xi. 215; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 252; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Etah, xii. 32; Etāwah, xii. 42; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 77, 79; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gwalior, xii. 428; Hardoī, xiii. 46; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194, 196; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kaira, xiv. 279; North Kanara, xiv. 345; Kashmīr, xv. 102, 103; Kasūr, Lahore, xv. 149; Kherī, xv. 271; Basī quarter of Kīratpur, Bijnor, founded by (eighteenth century), xv. 308; in Kistna, xv. 324; Kohāt, xv. 345; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Madras Presidency, xvi. 263; Mainpurī, xvii. 35-36; Meerut, xvii. 257; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Midnapore, xvii. 332; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Multān, xviii. 29; Muttra, xviii. 67; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 85, 88; Mysore, xviii. 203-204; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165-166; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Punjab, xx. 288; Rāe Barelī, xxi. 28; Rāmpur, xxi. 185; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sāran, xxii. 87; family of ruling chief, Savanur, Bombay, xxii. 155, 156; in Shāhjahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 305, 306, 406; Sītāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān, xxiii. 244; family of ruling chief, Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 409, 410; in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Pāthar Kachhār, State in Baghelkhand. See Baraundā.

Pāthardi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.

Patharghata, hill in Bhagalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx.

Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 29-30.

Pathārī, capital of State in Central India, with ruins and inscriptions, xx. 29-30.

Pathārī, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency,

Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30. Pathāria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Ageney, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 30.

Pathrā Tāl, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125. Patheingyi, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xx. 30.

Päthri, tāluk in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 30-31.

Pāthri, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 31.

Pathyār, village in Kängra District, Punjab, with an old inscription, xx. 31.

Patiāla, State in Punjab, xx. 31-50; physical aspects, 32-33; history, 34-40; population, 40-41; agriculture, 41-43; forests, 43; trade and communications, 43-44; famine, 44-45; administration, 45-49; education, 49; medical, 49-50; survey, 50; ivory-turning, iii.192; postal arrangements, iii. 424; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 100.

Patiāla, tahsīl in Patiāla State, Punjab. xx. 50.

Patiāla, capital of State in Punjab, xx. 50-

Pātidārs, subdivision of Kunbīs in Gujarāt, Ahmadābād, v. 98; Broach, ix. 22.

Pätkai, range of hills on north-east frontier of Assam, xx. 51.

Pātlai, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.

Patlias, tribe, in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Jhābua, xiv. 105.

Patlūr, crown tāluk in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xx. 52.

Patna, Division of Bihar, Bengal, xx. 52-

Patna, District in Bengal, xx. 54-65; physical aspects, 54-55; history, 55-58; population, 58-59; agriculture, 59-61; trade and communications, 61-63; administration, 63-65; education, 65; medical, 65.

Patna, ancient city in Bengal, including Bankipore, with trade by river and rail,

and Government opium factory, xx. 65-70; meteorology, i. 154; Jain Council (310 B.C.), i. 415; massacre (1763), ii. 479; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 200, 243; road from Muttra, iii. 403; opium factory, iv. 242.

Patna, State in Bengal, formerly in Central Provinces, xx. 70-73; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.

Patnī language. See Manchātī.

Patnūlkārans, weaving caste from Gujarāt, in Madura, xvi. 393. Pato pagoda, Taungtha township, Myin-

gyan, Burma, xviii. 124.

Pātoda, crown tāluk in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xx. 73. Patola, process of tie-dyeing, iii. 187.

Patolas, or variegated sārīs, manufactured at Patan, Baroda, xx. 25.

Patolis, Muhammadan class, in Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.

Paton, Colonel, rebels attacked in Montgomery (1857), xvii. 411.

Paton, Captain, established high school at Saugor (1828), xxii. 148.

Patr Das, Rājā, took Bandogarh fort (1597), vi. 359.

Patras, shikāris and agriculturists, in Coorg, xi. 63.

Pātri, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xx. 73.

Pattā, ancestor of the Rāwats of Amet (ob. 1567), Rājputāna, v. 292.

Pattadkal, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xx. 73; pillar record, ii. 43, 59; temples, ii. 168, 172, 175, 178.

Pattan Munāra, ancient ruin in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xx. 73-74.

Pattanavans, fishermen, in Chingleput, x. 257.

Patthargarh, ruined fort at Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 334.

Pattī, tahsīl in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xx. 74.

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Pīlībhīt, trading town in Pīlībhīt District, United Provinces, former Rohilla capital, xx. 143-144.

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Pilkhuā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 144-145.

Pillai, tribe in Southern India. See Vellālas.

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Pimpri, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218. Pināhat, tahsīl in Agra District. See Bāh. Pinākini, Northern and Southern, rivers of Madras. See Penner and Ponnaiyar. Pind Dādan Khān, tahsīl in Jhelum

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Pindari, glacier in Almorā District,

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Pindi Bhattian, village in Gujranwala District, Punjab, xv. 146.

Pindi Gheb, subdivision in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 146.

Pindi Gheb, tahsil in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindi Gheb, town in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147. Pindin, tank in Shwebo District, Burma,

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Pingutaung pagoda, Kyatpyin, Burma, xxi. 329.

Pinjaris, Musalman class in Mysore, xviii. 203, 204.

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Pinjaur, village in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 148.

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Pinle, ancient capital in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.

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Pīpa, traditional founder of Pīpār, Rāj-

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Pipits (Motacillidae), i. 245. Pīplia, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148.

Piplianagar, thakurāt in Bhopal Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 148. Piploda, chiefship in Malwa Agency,

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Pīr jān kī Bhatī, mosque at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96.

Pīr Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. See Magar Talao.

Piram, island with fossils in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, former resort of pirates, xx. 149-151.

Piran Dhar, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.

Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151. Pirīn, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed

force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix.

Pīr-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshānia sect, Tīrāhis driven from Tīrāh by (c. 1600), xxiii. 389.

Piriyāpatna, town in Mysore, xx. 151-152.

Pirmed, hill station in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 152.

Pirojpur, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152. Pirojpur, town in Backergunge District,

Eastern Bengal, xx. 152-153. Pīrpainti, village in Bhāgalpur District,

Bengal, xx. 153.

Pirs, Muhammadan saints, worshipped when dead, i. 435, vii. 236; religious leaders in Chitral, x. 303. See also Pachpiriyas.

Pirthī Pāl, Rājā of Bangāhal, murdered by Rājā Sidh Sen of Mandī (c. 1690),

xvii. 154. Pirthī Shāh, Rājā of Garhwāl (1654), xii. 165.

Pirthi Singh, Rājā of Nādaun, loyal during Mutiny, xviii. 271.

Pirthī Singh, chief of Umri (1882), xxiv.

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Pirthūdakeshwar temple, Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.

Pisācha, group of languages intermediate between Indo-Aryan and Eranian, i. 355-357, 395

Pishīn, subdivision and tahsīl in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistān, xx. 153.

Pishīn Lora, river in Baluchistān, xx. 153.
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Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes khasiana), found only in one spot in Jaintiä Hills, Assam, i. 200; also several species in Malay Peninsula, i. 207.

Pitenikas, conquered nation of Southern India, mentioned in Asoka's inscriptions (third century B.C.), ii. 325; at Paithān, Hyderābād, xiii. 235.

Pith models, manufactured in Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Tanjore, xxiii. 235; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35.

Pithāpuram, historic estate in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 153-155. Pithāpuram, tahsīl in Godāvari District,

Madras, xx. 155.

Pithāpuram, town and place of pilgrimage in Godāvari District, Madras, xx. 155-156.

Pithāpuram Rājā's College, Cocanāda,

Godāvari, x. 340.

Pithasthān, place sacred to the goddess Satī, Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85. Pīthora, Rāe, Hindu king. See Prīthwī

Rāj.

Pithoro, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xx. 156.

Pitman, Major, defeated Naosajī Naik Muskī in Berār (1819), vii. 97.

Pitrapaksha, Hindu festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.

Pitti, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.

Piyain, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.

Piyāsbāri, tank at Gaur, xii. 190.

Place, Lionel, Collector of Chingleput (1794), land settlement of Chingleput, x. 265; built tank at Madurāntakam, xvi. 408.

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Pur, town in Muzaffarnagar District,

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Purānas, early punch-marked silver coins,

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Purandhar, historic hill-fort and military sanitarium, Poona District, Bombay, xx. 396-397.

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Pushkarnas, subdivision of Brāhmans, in Bīkaner, viii. 209; Hissār, xiii. 149; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 111. Pushpagiri, mountain peak, on border of

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Pyetkaywe pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.

Pyin tree. See Pyingado.

Pyinbya, king, founder of Pagan (847), xviii. 122.

Pyindaye, old township in Lower Burma. Sec Bogale.

Pyingado (Xylia dolabriformis), valuable timber tree in Burma, ix. 141, 168; found in Akyab, v. 195; Bassein, vii. 112; Upper Chindwin, x. 245; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 32; Henzada, xiii. 108; Kyaukpyu, xvi. 64; Prome, xx. 225; Sandoway, xxii. 36; Tavoy, xxiii. 263; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 349.

Pyinmanā, subdivision and township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxi.

Pyinmanā, town in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, centre of teak trade, with special pottery industry, xxi. 10-11.

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Sangin Alī (ob. 1570), founder of ruling family in Chitral, x. 301.

Sāngla, village with ruins in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xxii. 52. Sānglawāla Tibba, hill in Gujrānwāla

District, Punjab, xxii. 52.

Sāngli, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xxii. 52-54; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv.

Sāngli, capital of State in Bombay, xxii.

Sangma, exogamous sept of Garos, Garo Hills, Assam, xii. 175

Sangod, town in Kotah State, Rājputāna, xxii. 54.

Sāngojī, founder of Kotda or Sāngāni, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 1.

Sāngola, tāluka in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 54. Sangola, town in Sholapur District, Bom-

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Sangrām Singh, second son of Rājā of Idar, became independent at Ahmadnagar, Mahī Kāntha (c. 1791), v. 125, xiii. 326.

Sāngri, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxii.

Sangrūr, nizāmat and tahsīl in Jīnd State, Punjab, xxii. 55.

Sangrur, capital of Jind State, Punjab, since 1827, with college and hospitals, xxii. 55.

Sangu, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 55-56.

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Sanjeli, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 58.

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Sankaranayinārkovil, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 58.

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Sankaridrug, village and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xxi. 395, xxii. 58-59.

Sankeshwar, village with temple in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 59.

Sankhatra, village in Sialkot District, Punjab, residence of wealthy merchants, xxii. 59.

Sankheda, town in Baroda, xxii. 59. Sänkhya system of philosophy, ii. 256-

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Santana Shāhi, Rājā, founder of Dumraon family in Shāhābād (1320), xi. 378. Santapilly, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, with lighthouse, xxii. 78-79.

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Sante Bennür, old town in Shimoga District, Mysore, with temple and mosque, xxii. 79.

Sänthal, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxii. 79.

Sāntidās, temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108. Sāntidās, jeweller, Pālitāna conferred upon, by prince Murād Baksh (1650), xix. 360.

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Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsipaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220. Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West

Manglön, Burma (1892), xvii. 179. Sao Ngawk Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.

Saoner, town in Nagpur District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 80.

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Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80-81.

Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. See Mahishāsur Mardini.

Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.

Sāra, village and railway terminus in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, proposed site for Ganges bridge, xxii. 81– 82.

Sarabhojī, last Rājā of Tanjore (oh. 1832), xxii. 228-229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.

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Saraikelā, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xxii. 82-84.

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Sāralā Dāsa, Oriyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.

Saralbhāngā, river of Assam, xxii. 84. Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238. Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Siva, xxiv. 44.

Sāran, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xxii. 84-93; physical aspects, 85-86; history, 86; population, 86-88; agriculture, 88-89; trade and communications, 89-91; famine, 91; administration, 91-93; education, 93; medical, 93; density of population, i. 452; leather-work, iii. 190.

Sāran, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal. See Chāpra.

Saranda, hill range in Singhbhum District, Bengal, xxii. 93.

Sārang, Sultān, submitted to Bābar, who conferred on him the Potwār country, xxi. 264.

Sārang Khān, recovered Lahore (1394), xvi. 107; put down rebellion in Punjab (1394), xx. 267; attacked Multān, xx. 267; defeated at Sirhind by Khizr Khān (1420), xxiii. 21

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Sarangarh, capital of State in Centra Provinces, xxii. 95.

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Sārangjī, ancestor of Lāthi chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154. Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

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Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam. xxii. 97.

Sarasvatī, sacred river of the Rigveda, ii. 219-220.

Sarasvatī, river goddess in the Rigreda,

in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhar, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx.

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Sarath Deogarh, subdivision and town in Bengal. See Deogarh.

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Sarawāns, division of Brāhuis, Baluchistān, ix. 15.

Saraya, Old and New, suburbs of Mandvi.

Cutch, xvii. 174. Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj,

Rangpur, xxi. 226. Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujarāt (1723-30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.

Sārdā, river flowing from the Himālayas through north-western Oudh, xxii. 102-103.

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clan, Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5.

Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764-6), xv. 311.

Sardār Singh, chief of Lugāsi, Central India (1814-60), loyal during Mutiny, xvi. 200.

Sardar Singh, Rana of Mewar (1838-42), xxiv. 92. Sardar Singh, Raja of Bikaner (1851-72), viii. 207; founder of Sardārshahr, xxii.

Sardār Singh, present Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1895), xiv. 187.

Sardar Singh Rathor, original owner of Sardārpur, xxii. 103.

Sardargarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 103.

Sardarni Lachhman Kunwar (ob. 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.

Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of

Mālwā Bhīl Corps, xxii. 103-104. Sardārshahr, town in Bīkaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.

Sardhana, tahsil in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.

Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.

Sardhana, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, famous as residence of Begam Sumrū (ob. 1836), with Roman Catholic cathedral, xxii. 105-107. Sardul Singh, son of Ala Singh, Mīna

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Sārdūl Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1879-1900), xv. 312.

Sarfa Khān, Dīwān, tomb at Tatta, Sind, xxii. 402.

Sarfarāz Alī, Mīr, appointed by Sayājī Rao II, Gaikwar, to watch ministers (1820), vii. 38.

Sarfarāz Khān, governor of Bengal (1739), vii. 217; defeated by Alī Vardi Khan at Giriā (1740), xii. 245.

Sarfarāz Khān, rule in Sind (1772-5), xxii. 399.

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Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Pun-jab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.

Sargujā, State in Central Provinces. See Surgujā.

Sarguja, niger-seed (Guizotia abyssinica), cultivated in Bengal, vii. 246; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Singh-

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Sarjāpur, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxii. 109.

Sarje Rao Ghātke, father-in-law and minister of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xii. 423; Indore sacked and inhabitants massacred (1801), ix. 341, xiii. 337, 349. Sarjū, two rivers in the United Provinces.

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Sarkāri Mandir, temple at Mīrpur, Kashmīr, xvii. 364.

Sarkat, Rājā, traditional founder of Sardhana town, xxii. 105.

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Shinmadaung, image of Buddha at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.

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Shivner, historic hill-fort with Buddhist caves, in Poona District, Bombay, xxii.

Shivrām Dumal, ghāt at Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, built by, xx. 395.

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Sholinghur, town with temples in North Arcot District, Madras, scene of battle

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Shorarūd, sub-tahsīl in Quetta-Pishīn District, Baluchistān. See Quetta Tahsīl. Shore, Sir John. See Teignmouth, Lord. Shorkot, tahsil in Jhang District, Punjab, xxii. 308.

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Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (former

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Sindhnūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.

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Sindhurājā, rule in Dhār (005-1010), xi.

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Sindkheda, town in West Khandesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.

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Sinjhoro, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 13.

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Sinnar, tāluka in Nāsik District, Bombay. xxiii. 13.

Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13-14.

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Sirājgani, town in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xxiii. 16-17

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Suheli, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.

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Suhil Deo, last of Somavansi dynasty in Oudh (eleventh century), xix. 279; Sālār Masūd Ghāzī said to have fallen in fighting against (1033), xxiv. 150.

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Sujānpur Tīra, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, former capital of Katoch chief, xxiii. 117-118.

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Symes, Captain, mission to Burma (1795), v. 271, ix. 123, xxi. 215; description of Rangoon, xxi. 215.

Symons, General Penn, operations in Burma, Lower Chindwin District (1887), x. 230; Sagaing (1888), xxi. 354.

Synteng, language spoken in Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 257. Syntengs, Indo-Chinese tribe, in Jowai, Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xiv. 204, 257, 261; raids on the plains (end of eighteenth century), xv. 255-256; risings in Jaintiā Hills (1860 and 1863), xv. 256.

Syriam, early European factory in Burma,

xiii. 28.

Syrian Church, establishment in India, i. 441-442; Cochin, x. 345-346; Travancore, xxiv. 9.

Syro-Roman Church, in Changanacheri, Travancore, x. 170.

Szi Lepai, language of the Kachin group,

Szis, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.

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Ta Awng, Wa chief of Manglön, Burma, xvii. 179.

Ta Paw, said to have founded village on site of Rangoon (585 B.C.), xxi. 214.

Ta Thsin, Deccan known to Fa Hian as (fifth century), xi. 207.

Tabaung feast, at the Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, xvii. 128.

Tabayin, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.

Tabinshweti, king of Toungoo, conquered Pegu, Prome, and Martaban, xxiii. 423; siege and capture of Pegu (1534), xx. 86.

Tabir, Shaikh. See Uderolal, Shaikh. Table Island, lighthouse in Hanthawaddy District, Burma, xiii. 36-37.

Table-cloths, manufactured at Fatwā, Patna, xii. 86; Hardoī, xiii. 48; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Sandīla, Hardoī, xxii. 31.

Tablets, inscribed with votive offerings, ii. 37-38; at Gangu, ii. 25.

Tabo, tribe in Andamans, v. 360. Tacchāyiris, carpenters in Coorg, xi. 28. Tada-u, township in Sagaing District,

Upper Burma, xxiii. 203. Tadiandamol, mountain in Coorg, xix.

309, xxiii. 203. Tādpatri, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 203–204.

Tādpatri, trading town with temples in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 204.

Tagara, ancient name of Thair or Ter, in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 204; modern identification, ii. 80-81, 82.

Tagās, agricultural caste in Northern India, Bijnor, viii. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Karnāl, xv. 51; Meerut, xvii. 254, 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372.

Tagaung, township in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 204-205.

Tagaung, pagoda in Bassein, Burma, vii.

Tagi Rājā, chief of Kapās-chor tribe, disturbances in Akā Hills, Assam (1829-41), v. 177.

Tahan Pal, builder of Tahangarh and founder of Karauli State (c. 1058), xv.

Tāhar Khān Nāhar, tomb at Sītpur, Muzaffargarh, xxiii. 62.

Tahmāsp, Safawi king, aid obtained from, by Humayun to recover Kandahār (1544-5), ii. 397.

Taht Hazāra, ancient name of Chach, x. 115.

Tai, group of languages including Siamese and Shan, i. 394.

Tai Loi, tribe in Burma, ix. 141.

Tai race, represented in Assam by the Ahoms, vi. 44; invasion of Indo-China by, xxii. 233-234; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 237.

Taikkala, ancient capital in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205. Taikkyi, township in Hanthawaddy Dis-

trict, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205. Taiktaw, Buddhist monastery at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 143.

Taila II (973-4-996-7), descendant and restorer of Western Chālukyan dynasty and dominion, ii. 333-335, viii. 281-282, xviii. 171.

Taila III. Western Chālukyan king (1150-6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Proda Rājā of Warangal, xxiv.

Taillandier, French Jesuit, Nicobars mentioned by (1711), xix. 64.

Taimanis, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahar Aimaks, v. 47; in Ghor, xii. 234; Herāt, xiii. 113.

Taimūr, Mongol invader of India. Timūr.

Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghanistan, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii.

Taingapatam, port in Travancore State,

Madras, xxiii. 205. Tair Shāh, chief of Nagar, Gilgit (middle

of nineteenth century), xii. 239. Tai-rong, language of the Tai group, i.

Tais, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii.

54; Kaira, xiv. 279. Tāj Khān, Pathān adventurer, made governor of Dongartal, Seoni (c. 1700), xxii. 167.

Tāj Mahal, at Agra, ii. 127, iii. 150, v. 86-88; at Bhopāl, viii. 144. Tāj Muhammad, Baloch chief, Bahādur-

garh given to (1754), vi. 194.

Tāj Muhammad Zarak Zai, leader of tribesmen in Jhalawān, Baluchistān (c. 1860), xiv. 110.

Tajīks, or 'strangers,' Persian-speaking race, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Badakshān, vi. 175; Ghor, xii. 234; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Istālif, xiii. 371; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Kābul, xiv. 241; Lash-Jawain, xvi. 150; Rustāk, xxi. 343; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.

Tājpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, residence of a Taga zamīndār, xxiii. 206

Tājpuri, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiii. 206. Tāj-ud-dīn Yalduz, Turkī slave, struggles

in Punjab after death of Muhammad Ghori (1206), xx. 264; in valley of Indus (1206-15), xix. 151; capital at Kurram, xvi. 49; contests for Lahore (1206), ii. 358, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; defeated near Tarain by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh (1216), xxiii. 390.

Tāj-ul-Masajid, mosque at Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 144.

Takatu, peak in Baluchistān, ix. 14. Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1843-

73), v. 126, xiii. 326, xiv. 187. Takht-i-Bhai ruins, in Yūsufzai, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 425; inscription, ii. 5, 56.

Takht-i-Rustam, caves in Afghānistān, v. 45, 68.

Takht-i-Sulaiman, or 'Solomon's throne,' peak and shrine in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 99, 129, 206.

Takht-i-Sulaimān, hill near Srīnagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 99.

Takht-i-Sulaimān, mosque on Alamgīr Hill, Assia range, Bengal, v. 204. Tāki, town in Twenty-four Parganas

District, Bengal, xxiii. 206. Takkala, Taikkala identified with, xxiii.

Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi.

Takkarus. See Mālumis. Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.

Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.

Tākra, name of script for writing Chambiali, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.

Tāl State, thakurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiii. 206.

Tāl, town in Jaora State, Central India, xxiii. 206-207.

Tal, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv.

257; Okhāmandal, Baroda, xix. 236; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310. Tāl Katora tank, at Jaipur, Rājputāna,

xiii. 400.

Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.

Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. See Tellicherry.
Talagang, tahsīl in Attock District,

Punjab, xxiii. 207.

Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.

Tālāgaon, town in Amraotī District, Berar. See Talegaon.

Tālagunda, village with inscriptions in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207. Talaing, language of the Mon family,

spoken in Pegu, i. 386, 390.

Talaing nation and kingdom, continual strife with the Burmans and vicissitudes of success and defeat, ix. 121-122, xxiii. 208; in Amherst, v. 294-295; Ava captured (1752), vi. 152; in Bassein, vii. 108; defeated at Bassein by Alaungpaya (1755), vii. 118; revolt against Burmans (1827), ix. 125; in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 103; Myanaung founded by (c. 1250), xviii. 108; Pegu capital of, xx. 86, 88; established in Pegu (573), xx. 96; conquered in Prome by Alaungpaya, xx. 220; Pyus of Prome defeated, xx. 221; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.

Talaing Karens, name of the Pwo tribe,

Burma, xv. 37.

Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town,

Burma, vii. 117.

Talaings, remnant of Peguan race in Burma, xxiii. 207-208; in Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii. 110; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104-105; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Mudon, xviii. 14; Myaungmya, xviii. 111; Pegu Division, xx. 88; Salween, xxi. 417; Shwegyin, xxii. 325; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim Division, xxiii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Mons known as Talaings after conquest by Alaungpaya, xxiii. 340; Toungoo, xxiii. 425.

Talakād, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, half buried under sand, xxiii.

208-209.

Talakona, valley, waterfall, and temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiii. 209-211.

Talamba, ancient town in Multan District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.

Talavanapura, Sanskrit name of Talakad, xxiii. 208.

Talbahat, town with ruined fort in \

Ihansi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 211-212.

Tale, found in Bhagalpur, viii. 32; Deodrug, Hyderabad, xi. 243; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Mysore, xviii. 257; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sāvantvādi, Bom-bay, xxii. 153; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Warangal, Hyderābād. xxiv. 361.

Tale painting, in Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35. Talcher, Tributary State în Orissa, xxiii.

Tālcher coal-field, iii. 133-134, xix. 260. Tālcher (geological) series, in Gondwāna system, i. 80-81, 82, iii. 133-134. Talegaon, town in Amraoti District,

Berār, xxiii. 212-213.

Talegaon-Dābhāde, town in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the here-ditary Marāthā Senāpati, xxiii. 213.

Talegaon-Dhamdhere, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāthā family of Dhamdhere, xxiii. 213.

Tāleh Khān, grandfather of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxiii. 409.

Talgram, town in Farrukhabad District, United Provinces, xxiii. 213.

Tālgund, pillar record, ii. 43, 51. Tāli Sāhib, temple at Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur, xi. 271.

Tālikotā, town in Bijāpur District, Bombay, with temples and mosque, battle (1565), fought at a distance of thirty miles, xxiii. 214.

Tālikotā, battle of (1565), and overthrow of Vijayanagar kingdom, ii. 347, 386, v. 339, vii. 148, 149, 161, x. 169, xiii.

223, 238, xxiv. 6.

Taliparamba, town in Malabar District, Madras, xxiii. 214.

Tallies, reckoning by, in the Nicobars, xix. 81.

Taloda, tāluka in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiii. 214.

Taloda, town in West Khandesh District, Bombay, with timber market and manufacture of carts, xxiii. 214-215. Tāloi, mountain ridge in Baluchistān,

xvii. 51.

Talpat Nagarī, mound near Shikārpur,

Sind, xxii. 278. Tālpur, Baloch dynasty of Mīrs in Sind (1783-1843), xxii. 399-401, 407; in Hyderabad, xiii. 313; tombs at Hyderābād city, xiii. 314, 322, xxii. 403; in Karachi, xv. 4, 14, 15; Sukkur, xxiii. 120; conflict with Shāh Shujā-ul-mulk at Sukkur (1833), xxiii. 127; in Tando Alāhyār, xxiii. 222; Tatta, xxiii. 254-255; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 308.

Talsana, petty State in Kathiawar,

Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 215. Tamāchi, Sammā Jām in Sind, carried captive to Delhi (c. 1340), xxii. 396. Tamadaw, township in Shwebo District,

Upper Burma, xxiii. 215.

Tamakam, building at Madura, xvi. 406. Tamarinds (Tamarindus indica), grown in India generally, iii. 75; Adilābād, Hyderābād, v. 23; Amarapura, Burma, v. 271; Anantapur, v. 338; Baroda, vii. 79; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 96; Belgaum, vii. 145, 157; Berar, vii. 364; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 95; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Broach, ix. 19; Bundi, Rājputāna, ix. 84; Burdwan, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8; Chānda, x. 149; Chodavaram, Godavari, x. 326; Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 377; Coorg, xi. 35; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Darbhangā, xi. 153; Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 2; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 11; Etah, xii. 29; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 376; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 31; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kānkānhalli, Mysore, xiv. 401; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. Kolāba, xv. 356, 364; Kudchi, Belgaum, xvi. 11; Kūdligi, Bellary, xvi. 11; Kurnool, xvi. 32; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 2; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 245; Midnapore, xvii. 334; Monywa, Burma, xvii. 420; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 95; Mysore, xviii. 217; Nāgpur, xviii. 305; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 339; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 350, 352; Narod, Central India, xviii. 381; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; the Nicobars, xix, 62; Nizāmābād, Hyderābād, xix. 124; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Panch Mahals, xix. 381; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 411; Patna, xx. 55; Poona, xx. 166; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 38; Rājputāna, xxi. 90, 121; Rampa, Godāvari, xxi. 182; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 293; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 353; Salem, xxi. 402; Sāran, xxii. 85; Saugor, xxii. 137; Seonī, xxii. 166; Shāhābād, xxii. 187; Sind, xxii. 393, 413; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 40; Surat, xxiii. 152; Talakona, Cuddapah, xxiii. 209; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berar, xxiv. 389; Yamethin, Burma, xxiv. 402; Yellavaram, Godāvari, xxiv. 421.

Tamarisk (Tamarix articulata), in Indus Plain region, i. 177; Bombay Presidency, viii. 274; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Champāran, x. 138; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 265, 268; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 238; Gujrānwāla, xii. 354; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Hyderabad, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Jhang, xiv. 125; Karāchi, xv. 2, 7; Khair, Alīgarh, xv. 207; Khairpur, Sind, xv. 213; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Lahore, xvi. 97; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 49; Montgomery, xvii. 409, 414; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 180; Peshāwar, xx. 113; Punjab, xx. 254, 309; Quetta-Pishīn, Baluchistān, xxi. 16; Sibi, Baluchistan, xxii. 340; Sītāpur, xxiii. 54; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119, 123; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278, 282.

Tāmbavati Nagari, ancient name of

Chātsu, x. 182.

Tambolis, betel and tobacco dealers, in Baroda, vii. 56.

Tāmbraparni, river in Tinnevelly District. Madras, xix. 406, xxiii. 215-216.

Tame pagoda, Poila State, Burma, xxii.

²⁵⁴. Tamil, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 380, 398; spoken in North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 425; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Burma, ix. 139; Chingleput, x. 257; Coorg, xi. 23; Gūdalūr, Nīlgiris, xii. 346; Hantha-waddy, Burma, xiii. 30; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Madras City, xvi. 372; Madura, xvi. 392; Mysore, xviii. 193; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Pegu, Burma, xx. 88; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Tinnevelly, xxiii. 367; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Tamil literature, ii. 19, 425-426, 434-

436.

Tamils, density of population in country of, i. 453; in South Arcot, v. 426; Bellary, vii. 163; Chingleput, x. 257; Madras Presidency, xvi. 372; Malabar, xvii. 59; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.

Tamkūhī, estate in United Provinces and

Bengal, xxiii. 216.

Tamlu, language of the Naga group, i.

Tamlūk, subdivision in Midnapore Dis-

trict, Bengal, xxiii. 216.

Tamlūk, town in Midnapore District, Bengal, the ancient Tamralipta, seaport of Bengal, with temple of Kalī,

xxiii. 217-218.

Tamme Gauda, of Sugatūr, title of Chikka Rāya granted to, with part of Kolār · (fifteenth century), xv. 371, 378, xviii. 176.

Tamradhwai, Kāchāri king (c. 1700), vi. 30.

Tāmralipta, Sanskrit name of Tamlūk, xxiii. 217.

Tāmralipta, ancient kingdom of Bengal, vii. 210, xxiii. 218.

Tāmrānga, lake in Goālpāra, Assam, xii.

Tamrapurni, river in Madras. See Tambraparni.

Tamu, township in Upper Chindwin Dis-

trict, Upper Burma, xxiii. 218. Tāu Sen, musician of Rām Chandra of Rewah, summoned to Delhi by Akbar, xxi. 281; tomb at Gwalior, xii. 439. Tāna, Shāh. See Abul Hasan.

Tānājī Mālusre, officer of Sivājī, Sinhgarh retaken by (1670), xxiii. 12-13.

Tanakpur, trading centre in Almora District, United Provinces, xxiii. 218-219. Tanawal, tract in North-West Frontier

Province, xxiii. 219-220.

Tanāwalis, tribe, in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix.166; Tanāwal ruled by, xxiii. 219.

Tāndā, tahsīl in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 220.

Tāndā, town in Fyzābād District, United Provinces, centre of weaving industry, xxiii. 220-221; muslins, iii. 202.

Tāndā, ancient capital in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 76-77, xxiii. 221. Tāndā, town in Rāmpur State, United · Provinces, inhabited by Banjārās, xxiii.

Tanda-Urmar, twin towns in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 221-222.

Tando, subdivision of Hyderabad District, Sind, xxiii. 222.

Tando Adam, town in Hyderabad District, Sind, centre of cotton trade, xxiii. 222.

Tando Alāhyār, tāluka in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 222. Tando Alāhyār, town in Hyderābād Dis-

trict, Sind, xxiii. 222-223.

Tando Bāgo, tāluka in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223.

Tando Masti Khan, town in Khairpur State, Sind, xxiii. 223.

Tando Muhammad Khan, town in Hyderābād District, Sind, xxiii. 223.

Tandur, town in Gulbarga District. Hyderābād, xxiii. 223.

Tangachi, peak in the Anaimalais, Madras, v. 332.

Tangail, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 223-224.

Tangail, town in Mymensingh District. Eastern Bengal, with a college, xxiii.

Tangasseri, British village within Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 224.

Tangi, town in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 224-225. Tangkar La, pass in Sikkim, xxii. 365. Tanglū, peak in Himālayas, xxiii. 225.

Tangyiswedaw pagoda, at Pagan, Burma. xix. 322.

Taninthayi, Burmese name of Tenasserim. xxiii. 279.

Tanjāvūr, vernacular name of Tanjore. xxiii. 242.

Tanjore, District in Madras, xxiii. 225-241; physical aspects, 225-227; history, 227-229; population, 229-232; agriculture, 232-235; trade and communications, 235-237; famine, 237; administration, 237-240; education, 240-241; medical, 241; density of population, i. 453-454; minerals, iii. 162; arts and manufactures, iii. 202, 210, 240.

Tanjore, tāluk and subdivision in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 241-242.

Tanjore, city in Tanjore District, Madras. former capital, with fort, palaces, and temples, and many industries, x. 326, xxiii. 242-244; temple, ii. 173. Tānk, tahsīl in Dera Ismail Khān Dis-

trict, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 244-245.

Tānk, town in Dera Ismail Khān District,

North-West Frontier Province, former residence of a semi-independent Nawab, xxiii. 245.

Tanks or storage works, artificial lakes and reservoirs, mostly for irrigation, but some sacred, in India generally, iii. 322-325; size, 322; antiquity, 322, 324; area irrigated, 322-323, 325, 345; method of construction, 323-324; storage works maintained or controlled by the state, 324-325; irrigation by, iii. 18-19; in Hyderābād, iii. 347.

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Tantabin, Karen township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 246. Täntiä Jogh, minister of Indore (1818-

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Tarikere, town in Kadūr District, Mysore, residence of former poligars, xxiii. 251.

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Tarn Tāran, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, with sacred tank and leper asylum, xxiii. 252.

Tarnetar, shrine at Than, Kathiawar, xxiii. 288.

Tartars, in Spiti, Kāngra, xxiii. 94. Tāru Pennu, earth-god, worshipped by

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Thakeswari, place of pilgrimage in Assam. See Tukreswari.

Thakkars, Hindu caste in Jammu, Kashmīr, xv. 99-100.

Thākur Singh, Rājā of Kulū (1841-52), xvi. 17.

Thākurām, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.

Thākurbāri, place of pilgrimage in Assam. See Dhākādakshin.

Thākurdwārā, tahsīl in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 284-285. Thākurdwārā, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 285.

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Thalghāt, pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, carrying the north-eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, i. 39, xii. 218, xxiii. 287.

Thali, dialect spoken in the desert of Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

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Thamudarit, founder of kingdom of Pagan, xviii. 122.

Than, village with many holy places in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiii. 287-288. Thāna Agency, Political Charge in

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Thāna, peak in Salsette Island, Thāna, xxi. 411.

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Thanat, tree of which the leaves are used for cigar-wrappers (thanatpet), cultivated in Southern Shan States, Burma, Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsamonghkam, xiii. 217; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Möngpawn, xvii. 408; Namhkok, xviii. 348.

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Thatheras, early tribe, expelled by Raikwārs from Bilgrām, viii. 235; formerly in Gopāmau, xii. 330; Harboī, xiii. 44.

Thato, tāluka and town in Sind. See Tatta.

Thaton, Southern Shan State. See Hsahtung.

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trict, Madras, xxiii. 397.

Tirutturaippūndi, town with old temple in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii.

Tiruvadamarudūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temple and

inscriptions, xxiii. 397-398. Tiruvādānai, zamīndāri tahsīl in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 398.

Tiruvādi, sacred town in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples and inscriptions and a Vedic school, xxiii. 398-399.

Tiruvallam, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 399.

Tiruvallūr, subdivision and tāluk in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii.

Tiruvallur, town with temples in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399-400. Tiruvalluvar, Tamil Pariah poet, author of the Kurral, ii. 434-435.

Tiruvālūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and inscription,

xxiii. 400.

Tiruvānilai, town in Madras. See Karūr. Tirnvankod, village in Travancore State, Madras, giving its name to the State, xxiii. 400.

Tiruvannāmalai, tāluk in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 400-401.

Tiruvannāmalai, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with temple on fortified hill, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiii. 401-402.

Tiru-vāsagam, the, Tamil poem in honour of Siva, by Mānikka Vāsagar (eleventh

century), ii. 426. Tiruvottiyūr or Tiruvottūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, with temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 402; inscription, ii. 52.

Tiruvūr, zamīndāri tahsīl in Kistna District, Madras, xxiii. 402.

Tirwā, tahsīl in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 402-403.

Tirwā, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 403.

Tīsta, river of Northern Bengal, xxiii. 403-405.

Titagarh, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with jute-mills and a paper-mill, xxiii. 405.

Titanium, iii. 148.

Titmice, i. 240.

Titu Miān, leader of Farāzi rising (1831), in Nadiā, xviii. 275-276; Twentyin Nadiā, xviii. 275-276; four Parganas, xxiv. 70-71.

Tīvāram, the, collection of Tamil hymns

addressed to Siva, ii. 426.

Tiyans, toddy-drawers, in Cochin, Madras, x. 344; Malabar, xvii. 59, 60; Travan-core, Madras, xxiv. 9. See also Tiyas. Tiyars, fishermen, in Twenty-four Par-

ganas, xxiv. 73.

Tiyas, immigrants from Malabar, in Coorg, xi. 29. See also Tiyans.

Toads (Bufo), i. 274.

Toba Tek Singh, tahsīl in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.

Tobacco (Nicotiana Tabacum), cultivated and prepared throughout India, iii. 49-52; species, 49; areas of production, 49; soils, &c., 49-50; cultivation, seed-bed, 50; transplantation, &c., 50-51; black and yellow tobacco, 51; manufacture and trade, 51-52; areas under, in important Provinces (1903-4), iii. 100; trade, iii. 255; export trade, iii. 283-284; trade statistics, iii. 309,

310, 314. Local notices: Cultivated or prepared in Afghānistān, v. 52; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 395; Arkalgūd, Mysore, vi. 2; Assam, vi. 57; Bālā-ghāt, vi. 228; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Baroda, vii. 46, 48, 56; Bassein, Burma, vii. 111; Belgaum, vii. 151; Belür, Mysore, vii. 177; Bengal, vii. 246, 247, 248; Berār, vii. 385; Bhadrā-chalam, Godāvari, viii. 22; Bhādran, Baroda, viii. 23; Bīkaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; Bilāspur, Punjab, viii. 234; Biswān, Sītāpur, viii. 250; Bogra, viii. 259; Broach, ix. 23, 424; Burma, ix. 152, 155; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Central Índia, ix. 359, 390; Challa-kere, Mysore, x. 128; Champāran, x. 142; Cheduba Island, Burma, x. 187; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 232; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 244; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 282; Chittagong, x. 311; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340; Coimbatore, x. 362; Cooch Behar, Bengal, x. 384, 385; Coorg, xi. 34; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cuttack, xi. 91; Daeca, xi. 110; Damān, xi. 129; Darbhangā, xi. 156; Daskroi, Ahmadābād, xi. 193; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dhārāpuram, Coimbatore, xi. 298; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 356; Dod-Ballapur, Mysore, xi. 366; Western Duārs, Jalpaigurī, xi. 373; Eastern Bengal, xi. 394; Farrukhābād, xii. 68, 72; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Goālpāra, Assam, xii. 273; Godāvari, xii. 288, 289, 298; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 429; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 120; Hopong, Burma, xiii. 178; Hsahtung, Burma, xiii. 216; Hunsūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 301; Jalpaigurī, xiv. 36; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 44; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jessore, xiv. 95, 96; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 269; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kaira, xiv. 280-282; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 302; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 303; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 303; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 303; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 303; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 304; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 305; Kandahār, Xiv. 305; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 305; Kandahār, Xi xiv. 375; Kāsaragod, South Kanara, xv. 68; Kashmīr, xv. 115, 122; Kathā, Burma, xv. 157; Kehsi Mansam, Burma, xv. 196; Khāchrod, Central India, xv. 206; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khulnā, xv. 289; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Kistna, xv. 326; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevelly, xvi. 14; Kyaukpyu, Burma, xvi. 64; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Larkana, Sind, xvi. 140; Loilong, Burma, xvi. 171; Loralai, Baluchistan, xvi. 176; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275, 352; Madura, xvi. 395; Māgadi, Mysore, xvi. 409; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 417; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 85; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131-132; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 155; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 227; Mawkmai, Burma, xvii. 236; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Molakalmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Möngnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Möngpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 68; Myitkyinā,

Burma, xviii. 141; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212; Nagpur, xviii. 311; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Navā-nagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 14; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 324; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 349; Palladam, Coimbatore, xix. 369; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Pāvugada, Mysore, xx. 81; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Petlad, Baroda, xx. 127; Prome, Burma, xx. 224; Punjab, xx. 296, 299, 382; Purī, Orissa, xx. 403; Purnea, xx. 416-417; Pūsa, Darbhangā, xx. 422; Rājahmundry, Godāvari, xxi. 63; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159, 164; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Rāpūr, Nellore, xxi. 237; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 331; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Salween, Burma, xxi. 418; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sara-wān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Shāhdādpur, Sind, xxii. xxii. 122; Shahdadpur, Sind, xxii. 200; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314, 315; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; Tando Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 222; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Tharrawaddy, Rurma, xxiii. 263; Tharrawaddy, Rurma, xxiii. 263; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 320; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 347–348; Tigiriā, Orissa, xxiii. 357; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Tirutturaip pundi, Tanjore, xxiii. 397; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 183, 262; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Yedatore, Mysore, xxiv. 417. See also Cigars, Cigarettes, &c.

Tobacco trade centres, at Baura, Jalpaigurī, vii. 135; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Magrā, Hooghly, xvi. 411; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282.

Toba-Kākar, hill range in Baluchistān, xxiii. 405-406.

Tochi, river in North - West Frontier Province, xxiii. 406.

Tod, Colonel James, author of Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, visit to Abu (1822), v. 4; quoted on palace at Būndi, ix. 87-88; opision regarding Jai Stambh monument, x. 299; description of Jaipur city, xiii. 400; quoted on Kotah, xv. 413; obtained possession of Kūmbhalgarh (1818), xvi. 22; administration of Mewār-Merwāra, xvii. 310; description of Rānā Sangram's army, xxiv. 89.

Toda, language of the Dravidian family, spoken by the Todas in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381, xvi. 261.

Toda Bhīm, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 406.

Toda Todi, petty State in Kāthiāwār,

Bombay, xv. 166, xxiii. 406.

Todar Mal, Rājā, finance minister of Akbar, xix. 280; revenue system, ii. 399, iv. 4, 206, 213, viii. 287, xiv. 229, xix. 415; first regular settlement begun in Balasore (1580), vi. 243; governor of Bengal (1580), vii. 217; revenue settlement of Bengal (1582), vii. 301, 305; revenue settlement of Burdwan. ix. 98; Champāran (1582), x. 145; Chittagong (1582), x. 308; Dacca, xi. 113; survey of Hoshiarpur, xiii. 194; revenue system probably in force in Hyderābād, xiii. 299; settlement of Jessore, xiv. 98; in Kashmīr, xv. 93; born at Läharpur, Sītāpur, xvi. 95; Monghyr made head-quarters, and lines of entrenchment constructed (1580), xvii. 393, 402; settlement of Sarān, xxii. 91; Shāhābād, xxii. 194.

Todas, primitive tribe in the Nīlgiris, xii. 221, xix. 92; polyandry among, i.

Toddy, or tāri, sap of the palm-tree, subject to excise revenue, iv. 257. Toddy-cats, or palm civets (Paradoxurus),

i. 219-220.

Toddy-palms. See Palmyra Palms. Togata, weavers, in Coorg, xi. 63.

Tohāna, sub-tahsīl in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii, 406.

Tohāna, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 407.

Tolbay riks, artificers and musicians, in Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 91. Tolkāppiyam, the, oldest Tamil grammar,

ii. 434.
Tolly, Major, Tolly's Nullah, near Calcutta, originally excavated by (1776), ix. 288, xxiii. 407.

Tolly's Nullah, canal in Bengal, ix. 279, 288, xxiii. 407.

Tollygunge, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, suburb of Calcutta, xxiii. 407.

Tols or Sanskrit schools, in Athgarh, Orissa, vi. 122; Bikrampur, Dacca, viii. 220; Nadiā, xviii. 281.

Tomāk, peak in Orissa, xix. 253.

Tomar dynasty of Kanauj, South-East Punjab under (eighteenth century), xx.

Tomars, Rājput clan in Hissār and about Delhi (736-1153), ii. 310, 312, xiii. 148-149; coins, ii. 142.

Local notices: In northern part of Bharatpur, viii. 74; Dholpur, xi. 323; Karnāl, xv. 51; Rājputāna, xxi. 113; Ujjain (eleventh century), xxiv. 114; United Provinces, xxiv. 149-150.

Tomars of Gwalior, ii. 318; Gwalior fort (1398-1518), xii. 440; in Narwar,

xviii. 397.

Tomatoes, in India generally, i. 75; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baroda, vii. 48; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Kashmīr, xv. 123; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Rājputāna, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; xxi. 121; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321.

Tombs, mausoleums, and cenotaphs, terra-cotta sarcophagi found in Chingleput, Nellore, and Arcot, ii. 96; megalithic, found in Madras, Bombay, Mysore, and Hyderābād, ii. 96.

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Trinetra, king. See Mukkanna.

Trinomalai, tāluk and town in South Arcot District, Madras. See Tiruvannāmalai.

Tripatty, town in North Arcot District,

Madras. See Tirupati.

Tripatūr, zamīndāri tahsīl and town in Madura District, Madras. See Tirup-

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Tukai-devi temple, at Khed, Poona, xv. 266.

Tukārām or Tukobā, Marāthā poet (b. 1608), ii. 424-425.

Tukoganj, quarter of Indore city, Central India, xiii. 350.

Tukojī Rao I, of Dewās, parganas given to, by Bājī Rao I, xi. 278; founder of Senior branch of Dewas State, xi. 278, 279.

Tukojī Rao II, Rājā of Dewās (1789), xi. 279; treaty with British (1818). xi. 278.

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Tula Rām Senāpati, territory relinquished to, by Cāchār Rājā, vi. 34, ix. 260; territory ceded to British (1835), vi. 34; death (1850), vi. 34; rule in North Cāchār Hills, ix. 251.

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Tuljāpur, town with temple in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 52.

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Tumbudra, river of Southern India. See

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Tuminkatti, village in Dhārwār District,

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Tumkūr, District in Mysore, xxiv. 52-59; physical aspects, 52-54; history, 54-55; population, 55; agriculture, 56; forests, 56; minerals, 56-57; trade and communications, 57; famine, 58; administration, 58-59; education, 59; medical, 59.

Tumkūr, tāluk in Tumkūr District. Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Tumkur District, Tumkur, town in Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Tumsar, town in Bhandara District, Central Provinces, with trade and in-

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Tun, timber tree (Cedrela Toona), in the evergreen forests of the Deccan, i. 192, ii. 103; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Gagar mountains, Nainī Tāl, xii. 121; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Shāhjahānpur, xxii.

Tun, E, raised and maintained force of horse and foot in Meiktila, Burma

(1886), xvii. 278.

Tunāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province. See Tanawal.

Tündla, railway junction in Agra District, United Provinces, xxiv. 60.

Tungabhadra, river of Southern India, xxiv. 60-61; construction of weirs by Krishna Rāya, iii. 327.

Tungabhadra Canal Project, iii. 328-320.

Tungar, hill in Thana District, Bombay. xxiv. 61-62.

Tungjaina, tribe, subdivision of Chakmas, in Chittagong Hill Tracts. Eastern Bengal, x. 320.

Tungsten, occurs in Burma with tin ore in the form of wolfram, iii. 148.

Tuni, tahsil in Godāvari District, Madras. xxiv. 62.

Tuni, town in Godavari District, Madras. xxiv. 62.

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Punjab, viii. 202. Tür, ruined city in Sind, xxii, 403.

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Turā, head-quarters of Gāro Hills District, Assam, xxiv. 62.

Turaiyūr, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, residence of a zamīndār, xxiv. 62-64.

Turāmala, king or prince, record on base of statue at Bodh-Gaya (A.D. 7 or 8),

Turanmāl, hill in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 64.

Turbak, Pathan, invasion of Assam (sixteenth century), vi. 48; inroad into Kāmrūp, xiv. 332.

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Turbhen, port in Thana District, Bombay. See Trombay.

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Turīs, Afghān tribe in Kurram, xvi. 49-50; expedition against (1856), xix. 208.

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Turpentine, product of Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 260.

Turquoise, not a product of India proper, iii. 160; found in Himālayas, xiii. 130; said to have been discovered in Rājputāna, xxi. 130.

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Turti, Mongol, Nandana taken, and

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Turvasas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.

Tuticorin, subdivision in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 64.

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Tuver, pulse (Cajanus indicus), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.

Twante, subdivision in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 66.

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Tyāmagondal, town in Bangalore Dis-

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Ubauro, tāluka in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiv. 81-82.

Ubhechar, dialect, spoken in Bahāwal-

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Uch, ancient and historic town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiv. 82. Uchad, petty State in Rewā Kāntha,

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Uchchangiamma, temple at Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.

Uchhunak Nagar, ancient city in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 409.

Udai Singh, rule in Jālor (1210), xiv. 30. Udai Singh of Bāgar, Rāwal, killed at battle of Khānwa (1527), vi. 408, xi. 281.

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(1894), xiv. 105. Udaibhān, Rao of Sirohi (1808–47), xxiii.

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Udaipur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiv. 104-105.

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Vādāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bom-

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Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.

Vaikuntha Perumal, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.

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Vairāg, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.

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Vairowal, town in Amritsar District,

Punjab, xxiv. 294.

Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.

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Vaivaswat, the sun, Sūrajbansi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi, 112.

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Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattwa images in Pāndu

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Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagasra, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.

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Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmīki, xxiv. 297. Valiyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis,

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Valliyur, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. See Vadakku Valliyür. Vālmīkanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chin-

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Vālmīki, author of the Rāmāyana, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpan Ghāt, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.

Valuvanād, tāluk in Malabar District, Madras. See Walavanād.

Vālva, tāluka in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.

Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.

Vāmana, temple at Khajrāho, Bundel-khand, xv. 218.

Vāmansthali, ancient city near Girnār,

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Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11. Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.

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Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.

Vānamāmalai Jīr, head priest of Tengalai sect, math at Nanguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364.

Vanarājā, founder of Anhilvāda, Gujarāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpur, xix. 354.

Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. See Banavāsi.

Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. See Bandra.

Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. See Banga.

Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.

Vāni Vilāsa Veda Sāstra Pāthsāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240. Vānīs, name for trading caste in Bombay.

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Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298-299.

Vāniyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency,

xvi. 372.

Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. See Banjārās. Vanjhas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda,

Vänkäner, petty State in Käthiäwär, Bombay. See Wänkäner.

Vānkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.

Vanmāla, petty State in Rewā Kāntha,

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Vannankuli, washerman's pond, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130. Vanod, petty State in Kathiawar, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.

Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Bārāsat turned into jail, vi. 430.

Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.

Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.

Vanthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299. Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar,

ii. 263.

Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi.

Varadarājaswāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.

Varāgām, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.

Varagu, a small millet (Paspalum scrobiculatum), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kalla-kurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. See also Kodon.

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Vārāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.

Varāhī Devī, block of granite at Devī Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.

Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmīr, vi. 428.

Varāhnarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.

Vārānasī, ancient name of Benares, vii.

Varangaon, town in East Khändesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.

Varddhamān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.

Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (c. 599-527 B.C.), i. 414.

Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna,

Vari, a small millet (Panicum miliaceum), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Thana, xxiii. 296.

Variga, a small millet (Panicum pilosum), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14. Varkkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State,

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Varnoli Moti, petty State in Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300. Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 300.

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Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.

Varvāl-Rājura, tāluk in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 300. Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay.

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Vāsan Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kantha, Bombay, xxi. 290,

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Vāsithīputa-Pulumāyi, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

Vāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.

Vāso, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.

Vāsota, historie hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301. Vastāra, village in Kadūr District, My-

sore, xxiv. 301-302.

Vastupāla, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejpāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.

Vāsudeo Balwant Phadke, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879),

xix. 391.

Vāsudeo Pandit, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.

Väsudeva or Vasushka, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmīr, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xx. 262. Vasukalpa Kesari, monuments on Ratnā-

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Vāsurna, petty State in the Dangs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.

Vasushka, Kushan king. See Vāsudeva. Vāta, god of wind. See Vāyu.

Vatana, peas (Pisum sativum), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.

Vatsa, chief of the Gurjaras, ruled from Gujarāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwār (c. 800), ix. 337. Vaughan, Major J. L., expedition against

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Vaux, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.

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Vāyalpād, tāluk in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.

Vayittiri, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.

Vāyu or Vāta, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.

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Vaz, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevelly (c. 1532), xxiii. 368.

Vedans, agriculturists in Chingleput, x.

Vedānta, dominant philosophy of Brāhmanism, ii. 254-255.

Vedānta Desika, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257-258.

Vedāranniyam, canal in Tanjore District,

Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.

Vedāranniyam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302-303. Vedas, the (1500-1000 B.C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402-403, ii. 207-233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rigveda, ii. 209-227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227-229.

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Velans, washermen, in Cochin, Madras,

Velha Cidade de Goa, name of Old Goa, xii. 266.

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Vellāchimudi, peak in Nelliampathis,

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